TRADE AND INDUSTRY

23 November 1972 Volume 9 No 8 10p

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EC secondary legislation in English

1976—an important anniversary for the USA

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EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES CUSTOMS PROCEDURES—8

Community Transit: the simplified procedure for goods carried by rail

An earlier article in this series, which appeared in Volume 7, No. 7 of *Trade and Industry* published on May 18, 1972, contained a description of the Community Transit system and procedures. This article describes the modified Community Transit system for goods carried by rail, in anticipation of Notice 753 to be issued by Customs and Excise early in December, which will deal in detail with the rail procedure.

Why is there a separate Community Transit system for goods carried by rail?

The main reason for the existence of a special rail freight procedure is that among the various rail authorities of Western Europe (and including some further afield) there is a common system of accounting for and apportioning railway revenue based on standardised railway consignment notes. These are called the International Consignment Note (CIM) and the International Express Parcels Consignment Note (TI Ex). The member states of the European Communities have found it possible to use these forms and procedures for Customs control purposes and to show the Community status of goods carried by rail, without interfering with the original railway uses. Community Transit forms (T forms) are not therefore required under the simplified procedure for goods carried by rail.

What are the other differences between the Community Transit procedure and the rail simplified procedure?

One difference has already been explained. The system does not require T forms but uses railway consignment notes. Another difference is that the rail authority accepting the goods for carriage (or if a journey begins outside the Community, the rail authority of the member state through which the goods enter the Community) becomes the 'principal' for the journey. That is to say, the railway, not the exporter or agent, is responsible to Customs for the safe delivery of the goods to their appointed destination. Resulting from this, the sender is not required to provide any guarantee or cash deposit as security for any Customs charges.

There are also certain procedural simplifications for United Kingdom users as far as the United Kingdom leg of the journey is concerned.

How does the procedure work?

The system is built around the International Consignment Note and the International Express Parcels Consignment Note but British Rail's forms RO-RO and Consignment Detail may be used on certain routes instead of an International Consignment Note. In the United Kingdom a declaration of the Community status of the goods being carried has to be made on a Customs form C.1136, called a Customs Acceptance Form, and when this is presented to Customs, usually with the railway consignment note (and any other necessary export documents), Customs authenticate the consignment note with a stamp appropriate to the declared Community status. Some sheets of the consignment note travel with the goods and two of the sheets are presented to Customs at the place of clearance in the country of destination. Customs retain one sheet of the consignment note which they use as a check on the declared rate of duty. The delivery of the goods at the appointed destination can be verified by Customs in the country of departure through the railway international accounting system.

Scope of the rail simplified procedure

From January 1, 1973 all goods travelling by rail between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe will move under the rail simplified procedure except where one of the Community Transit T form procedures is preferred to meet a particular set of circumstances. For example, it may be necessary to use the full Community Transit procedure if a single transit operation is to take place partly by road and partly by rail. Customs have made provision however, for goods carried by road in the United Kingdom between a place of inland clearance and a rail terminal to be included under the rail simplified procedure subject to certain security being given to Customs by the carrier.

Where the rail simplified procedure is used it has the same standing as a system of control and as a means of establishing Community status as the full Community Transit procedure.

Rail freight traffic to and from the Republic of Ireland

The railways do not use the same documentary and accounting procedures for traffic between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, either across the land boundary or across sea ferry routes, as is used for traffic with the Continent of Europe. The rail simplified procedure does not therefore apply to this traffic. Rail freight crossing the United Kingdom between the Continent of Europe and the Republic of Ireland does however travel under the approved international railway consignment notes and may be carried under the rail simplified procedure.

Further information

Customs and Excise intend to issue a Notice No. 753 early in December which gives full details of the procedure described in this article. It is called 'The Simplified Procedure for Goods Carried by Rail' and may be obtained from any office of Collector of Customs and Excise or from the Secretaries' Office, HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

Information on 'T & I' material

Readers seeking detailed information on material published in *Trade and Industry*—such as the date on which a particular article was published—should contact the DTI Library at 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1 (Tel. 01-222 7877 ext 3038). The library compiles the quarterly index to *Trade and Industry*.

EC secondary legislation now in English translation

Listed below are the individual secondary legislation instruments of the European Communities which were published by HMSO in the pre-accession series of English texts during September and October 1972. This is in continuation of the lists published in *Trade and Industry* on August 3, 1972, page 191, and on September 28, 1972, page 564.

For all these Regulations, Directives and Decisions the authentic English texts which will apply from the date of the United Kingdom's accession to the European Communities will be published in due course in an English language edition of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. The list is arranged by subject groupings corresponding to those used in the 42 parts of *European Communities Secondary Legislation English Text* published by HMSO in January 1972. All instruments listed are available from HMSO at the prices shown. When ordering by post, 2½p should be added in each case.

Part 2 Commercial policy

Decision 72/222/EEC of June 6, 1972 authorising the tacit extension of certain trade agreements concluded by Member States with third countries. SBN 11 330309 2. 6p.

Part 3 Community institutions

Regulation 1370/72/Euratom, ECSC, EEC of June 27, 1972 amending the conditions and procedure for application of the tax for the benefit of the European Communities. SBN 11 330317 3. 3p.

Regulation 1372/72/Euratom of June 24, 1972 altering the conditions governing remuneration and social security for establishment staff of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre employed in the Federal Republic of Germany. SBN 11 330306 8. 6p.

Part 5 Customs questions

Regulation 1233/72/EEC of June 15, 1972 on the partial suspension of the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duty on mackerel, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces, falling within subheading No. ex 03.01 B1(m) 2 and intended for the processing industry. SBN 11 330282 7. 6p.

Directive 72/242/EEC of June 27, 1972 amending Article 31 of the Directive of March 4, 1969 on the harmonisation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of inward processing. SBN 11 330311 4. 6p.

Part 7 Energy policy

Regulation 1055/72/EEC of May 18, 1972 on notifying the Commission of imports of hydrocarbons. SBN 11 330315 7. 12p.

Regulation 1056/72/EEC of May 18, 1972 on notifying the Commission of investment projects of interest to the Community in the sectors of petroleum, natural gas and electricity. SBN 11 330316 5. 12p.

Part 9 Right of establishment

Directive 72/194/EEC of May 18, 1972 extending to workers exercising their right to remain in the territory of a Member State after having been employed in that State, the scope of the Directive of February 25, 1964 on co-ordination of special measures concerning the movement and residence of foreign nationals which are justified on grounds of public policy, public security or public health. SBN 11 330312 2. 6p.

Part 10 Social affairs

Regulation 574/72/EEC of March 21, 1972 fixing the procedure for implementing EEC Regulation No. 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community. SBN 11 330290 8. £1.92 (by post £2.00).

Regulation 858/72/EEC of April 24, 1972 on administrative and financial procedure for the operation of the European Social Fund. SBN 11 330288 6. 9p.

Financial Regulation 72/165/EEC of April 24, 1972 on special conditions applicable to the European Social Fund. SBN 11 330287 8. 6p.

Part 11 Taxation

Directive 72/230/EEC of June 12, 1972 on the harmonisation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to exemption from turnover tax and excise duty applicable in international travel. SBN 11 330307 6. 12p.

Part 13 Transport

Decision 72/172/EEC of April 24, 1972 setting up a Joint Advisory Committee on Social Questions arising in the Railway Industry. SBN 11 330310 6. 11p.

Decision 72/255/EEC of June 23, 1972 on the appointment of the members of the Joint Advisory Committee on Social Questions arising in the Railway Industry. SBN 11 330308 4. 6p.

Part 14 Agricultural finance

Regulation 1045/72/EEC of May 18, 1972 on procedures concerning aid for silk worms. SBN 11 330291 6. 6p.

Part 17 Agriculture — consultative committees and general matters

Decision 72/191/EEC of April 21, 1972 concerning the Advisory Committee on Oils and Fats. SBN 11 330285 1. 6p.

Part 21 Cereals

Regulation 796/72/EEC of April 17, 1972 amending Regulation No. 120/67/EEC on the method of fixing cereal prices and the import system for feedgrain in Italy. SBN 11 330271 1. 6p.

Regulation 797/72/EEC of April 17, 1972 fixing cereal prices for the 1972-73 marketing year. SBN 11 330272 X. 6p.

Regulation 1422/72/EEC of July 4, 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1492/71 fixing the procedure and conditions for the taking over of cereals by intervention agencies. SBN 11 330304 1. 6p.

Regulation 1533/72/EEC of July 18, 1972 fixing the denaturing premium for common wheat for the 1972-73 marketing year. SBN 11 330319 X. 6p.

Part 22 Certain processed agricultural products (ie goods not covered by Annex II of EEC Treaty)

Regulation 1463/72/EEC of July 10, 1972 extending the validity of Regulation (EEC) No. 1267/69 laying down special provisions applying to importation into the Community from Greece of goods listed in Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69. SBN 11 330289 4. 6p.

Part 25 Flax and hemp

Regulation 1033/72/EEC of May 18, 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1195/71 on procedure for aid in respect of flax and hemp. SBN 11 330277 0. 6p.

Regulation 1054/72/EEC of May 18, 1972 laying down conditions for applying protective measures in the market in flax and hemp. SBN 11 330278 9. 6p.

Part 28 Fruit and vegetables

Regulation 1158/72/EEC of June 2, 1972 fixing the reference prices for tomatoes. SBN 11 330324 6. 6p.

Regulation 1159/72/EEC of June 2, 1972 fixing the reference prices for lemons. SBN 11 330325 4. 6p.

(*continued on next page*)

EC SECONDARY LEGISLATION IN ENGLISH
continued

Regulation 1214/72/EEC of June 9, 1972 fixing reference prices for plums. SBN 11 330327 0. 6p.

Regulation 1215/72/EEC of June 9, 1972 fixing reference prices for peaches. SBN 11 330328 9. 6p.

Part 30 Hops

Regulation 1037/72/EEC of May 18, 1972 laying down general rules for granting and financing aid to hop growers. SBN 11 330314 9. 6p.

Part 32 Milk and milk products

Regulation 674/72/EEC of March 30, 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 757/71 on special detailed rules of application for granting aid for skim milk powder for feeding stuffs and skim milk processed into compound feeding stuffs, when exported. SBN 11 330284 0. 17p.

Regulation 990/72/EEC of May 15, 1972 on the methods of granting aid for skim milk processed into compound feeding stuffs and for skim milk powder intended for animal feeding. SBN 11 330313 0. 12p.

Regulation 1166/72/EEC of June 5, 1972 on the detailed rules of application relating to advances intended to cover expenditure resulting from the supply of milk products for the purposes of food aid, referred to in Regulation (EEC) No. 442/72. SBN 11 330279 7. 6p.

Regulation 1181/72/EEC of June 6, 1972 reintroducing certain milk products to the special refund payment system laid down by Regulation (EEC) No. 441/69. SBN 11 330280 0. 3p.

Regulation 1259/72/EEC of June 16, 1972 on the disposal of butter at a reduced price to certain Community processing undertakings. SBN 11 330299 1. 18p.

Regulation 1282/72/EEC of June 21, 1972 on the sale of butter at a reduced price to the army and similar institutions. SBN 11 330300 9. 11p.

Regulation 1295/72/EEC of June 22, 1972 supplementing, as regards Turkey, Regulation (EEC) No. 1054/68 laying down the list of agencies certifying the admissibility under certain tariff headings of certain milk products from third countries. SBN 11 330301 7. 6p.

Part 33 Oils and fats

Regulation 1331/72/EEC of June 27, 1972 fixing target and basic intervention prices for oil seeds for the 1972/73 marketing year. SBN 11 330293 2. 6p.

Regulation 1332/72/EEC of June 27, 1972 fixing the main intervention centres for oil seeds for the 1972/73 marketing year and the derived intervention prices applicable thereto. SBN 11 330294 0. 9p.

Regulation 1333/72/EEC of June 27, 1972 fixing for the 1972/73 marketing year the monthly increases of the target and intervention prices for oil seeds. SBN 11 330295 9. 6p.

Regulation 1334/72/EEC of June 27, 1972 fixing the general rules for granting the subsidy for cotton seeds. SBN 11 330303 3. 6p.

Regulation 1335/72/EEC of June 27, 1972 amending Regulation No. 114/67/EEC in respect of the sunflower seed marketing year. SBN 11 330296 7. 6p.

Regulation 1336/72/EEC of June 27, 1972 amending Regulation No. 876/67/EEC introducing an additional subsidy for colza and rape seed processed in Italy. SBN 11 330305 X. 6p.

Regulation 1569/72/EEC of July 20, 1972 providing for special measures for colza and rape seeds. SBN 11 330320 3. 6p.

Part 34 Pigmeat

Regulation 803/72/EEC of April 17, 1972 fixing the basic price and the standard quality for pig carcases for the period from November 1, 1972 to October 31, 1973. SBN 11 330281 9. 6p.

Regulation 1229/72/EEC of June 13, 1972 on the marketing stage to which the average price for pig carcases refers. SBN 11 330298 3. 9p.

Part 37 Rice

Regulation 1499/72/EEC of July 13, 1972 amending Regulation No. 467/67/EEC as regards the processing costs for the various stages of rice processing. SBN 11 330329 7. 6p.

Regulation 1505/72/EEC of July 13, 1972 determining the marketing centres for rice, other than Arles and Vercelli, for the 1972/73 marketing year. SBN 11 330318 1. 6p.

Part 38 Seeds and propagating material

Regulation 1674/72/EEC of August 2, 1972 laying down general rules for granting and financing aid for seeds. SBN 11 330322 X. 6p.

Regulation 1686/72/EEC of August 2, 1972 on certain detailed rules for aid for seeds. SBN 11 330321 1. 6p.

Part 39 Sugar

Regulation 1076/72/EEC of May 25, 1972 laying down detailed rules for applying export levies on sugar and amending Regulation (EEC) No. 2637/70. SBN 11 330283 5. 12p.

Regulation 1321/72/EEC of June 26, 1972 fixing the import levies on sugar beet and sugar cane for the 1972/73 marketing year. SBN 11 330292 4. 6p.

New EC legislation

Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, extension as indicated at end of each item), or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877).

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations, Decision and Recommendation which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts may be seen on application.

General. Regulation (CEE) No. 2318/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 979/72 in so far as it concerns the countervailing amounts applicable in the pigmeat sector following developments in the monetary situation. (*Journal Officiel* No. L248, November 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2326/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 979/72 in so far as it concerns the countervailing amounts applicable, following developments in the monetary situation, to certain agricultural products as well as certain goods obtained from these products. (*Journal Officiel* No. L249, November 4, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2342/72 relates to the fifth amendment of Regulation (CEE) No. 1013/71 on procedures for the application of Regulation (CEE) No. 974/71 relating to short term economic policy measures to be taken in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the margins of the fluctuation in the currencies of Member States. (*Journal Officiel* No. L252, November 8, 1972)

Oils, fats and oilseeds: Regulation (CEE) No. 2319/72 relates to the standard amount for unrefined olive oil entirely obtained in Greece and transported directly from that country to the Community. (*Journal Officiel* No. L248, November 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2320/72 fixes the target price and the intervention price of olive oil for the 1972/73 marketing year. (*Journal Officiel* No. L249, November 4, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2321/72 fixes the monthly increases of the market target price, the intervention price and the threshold price of olive oil for the 1972/3 marketing year. (*Journal Officiel* No. L249, November 4, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2322/72 fixes the threshold price of olive oil for the 1972/3 marketing year. (*Journal Officiel* No. L249, November 4, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2323/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 2311/71 relating to aid for olive oil. (*Journal Officiel* No. L249, November 4, 1972)

Sugar. Regulation (CEE) No. 2351/72 completes Regulations (CEE) Nos. 100/72 and 1574/72 in so far as it concerns a denaturing process of sugar. (*Journal Officiel* No. L253, November 9, 1972)

Wine. Regulation (CEE) No. 2292/72 defers until April 1, 1973 the application of Regulation (CEE) No. 1599/71 laying down additional

conditions governing imported wines intended for direct human consumption. (*Journal Officiel* No. L248, November 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) 2312/72 fixes the average producer prices in the wine sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L248, November 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2314/72 relates to certain provisions concerning the cultivation suitability of vine varieties. (*Journal Officiel* No. L248, November 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2315/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 1770/72 relating to procedures for the application of additional conditions governing imported wines, from third countries, intended for direct human consumption. (*Journal Officiel* No. L248, November 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2341/72 relates to the abolition of the conclusion of private storage contracts for wine of the AI type. (*Journal Officiel* No. L252, November 8, 1972)

Decision 72/367/CEE authorises Germany, France and Luxembourg to permit, under certain conditions, a further increase in the alcoholometric strength of certain wines and certain products intended for the elaboration of wines. (*Journal Officiel* No. L251, November 7, 1972)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (CEE) No. 2313/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 1570/70 establishing a system of standard average values for citrus fruits. (*Journal Officiel* No. L248, November 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2316/72 fixes the standard average values for the valuation of imported citrus fruits. (*Journal Officiel* No. L248, November 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2317/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 2107/72 fixing the standard average values for the valuation of imported citrus fruits during 1972/3. (*Journal Officiel* No. L248, November 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2333/72 relates to the application of quality type 'III' to certain citrus fruits of the 1972/3 season. (*Journal Officiel* No. L251, November 7, 1972)

Poultry and poultrymeat. Regulation (CEE) No. 2335/72 relates to the application of Regulation (CEE) No. 1349/72 concerning production and marketing of hatching-eggs and farmyard chicks. (*Journal Officiel* No. L252, November 8, 1972)

Trade in fresh meat and live animals. The *Journal Officiel* No. L253 dated November 9, 1972 contains the text of Recommendation No. 72/368/CEE relating to health inspection of animals and fresh meat introduced on the territory of the Community.

Milk and milk products. Regulation (CEE) No. 2369/72 amends Regulations (CEE) Nos. 1282/72 and 1717/72 concerning the sale of butter at a reduced price to the armed forces of Member States and to certain institutions and organisations. (*Journal Officiel* No. L255, November 11, 1972)

Processed agricultural products—Correction. The *Journal Officiel* No. L255 dated November 11, 1972 contains a correction to Regulation (CEE) No. 2060/72 determining the amounts of the variable elements and the additional duties applicable, during the fourth quarter of 1972, to imports into the Community of goods referred to in Regulation (CEE) No. 1059/69. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

EEC/SWISS TRADE AGREEMENT: QUOTAS. The *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 20, 1969 contained an announcement about Regulation (CEE) No. 1492/69 which detailed an agreement between the EEC and Switzerland by which the EEC agreed to open an annual Community tariff quota at a nil rate of duty of 1,870,000 u.c. of value added for the re-import of certain textile goods which have previously been exported to Switzerland.

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L248 dated November 1, 1972 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 2291/72 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of the quota for the period September 1, 1972 to August 31, 1973 as follows:

a 1,500,000 u.c. for the processing of fabrics included in chapters 50 to 57 of the Common Customs Tariff.

b 143,000 u.c. for the twisting or the throwing, the cabling, the texturisation (whether or not combined with other processing) of yarn included in chapters 50 to 57 of the Common Customs Tariff.

c 227,000 u.c. for the processing of items included under the following headings of the Common Customs Tariff:

58.04	Velvets, plush, boucle and chenille fabrics, excluding fabrics falling within Headings Nos. 55.08 and 58.05.
58.05	Ribbons and bands, without weft or yarn or fabric assembled by adhesive (bolducs), other than fabrics falling within Heading No. 58.06.
58.07	Chenille yarn; gimped yarn (other than those falling within Heading No. 52.01 and gimped horsehair yarn); braids in the piece; other trimmings and ornamental trimmings, in the piece; tassels, threads, frogs, whorls pompons and the like
58.08	Plain tulle and plain knotted net fabrics
58.09	Figured tulle, tulle-bobinot and figured knotted net fabrics; hand or machine-made lace, in the piece, in strips or in motifs
60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberised, in the piece

An allocation of 1,700,000 u.c. of this quota has been made on the following basis:

Germany	1,070,000 u.c.
France	580,000 u.c.
Italy	20,000 u.c.
Benelux	30,000 u.c.

The remaining 170,000 u.c. will form a reserve available to Member States who use 90 per cent or more of their original allocation.

Further details of the allocation and of the conditions attached to the quota may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry* dated January 27, 1972 contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972. The texts of the following Regulations reimposing the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain of these products have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts may be seen on application:

EEC Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Country of origin	Full rate of duty payable from	Tariff quota or preference set up by Reg. No.
Regulation (CEE) No. 2327/72				
53.06	Yarn of carded wool, not put up for retail sale	Developing countries	November 7, 1972	2799/71
		(*Journal Officiel* No. L249, November 4, 1972)		
Regulation (CEE) No. 2334/72				
85.20	Electric filament lamps and electric discharge lamps (including infra-red and ultra-violet lamps); arc-lamps; electrically ignited photographic flashbulbs: A. Filament lamps for lighting	Hong Kong	November 10, 1972	2795/71
		(*Journal Officiel* No. L251, November 7, 1972)		

EDB ext. 7174/408

RULES OF COMPETITION: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C116 dated November 7, 1972 contains an announcement concerning an application for clearance of an agreement between the undertaking SABA, Schwarzwälder Apparate-Bau-Anstalt August Schwer Söhne GmbH, of Villigen and the following, relating to the marketing of SABA products (radio receivers, televisors and tape recorders):

1 A. Loschetter et Fils, Luxembourg. 2 Ets. Fr. Drion, Bruxelles. 3 SABA Nederland N.V., De Bilt.

Interested third parties are invited to submit their observations within one month from November 7, 1972, under reference IV/847 to the following address: Commission des Communautés Européennes, Direction Générale de la Concurrence, Direction 'Ententes et Positions Dominantes', Rue de la Loi, 200, B 1040 Bruxelles.

The French text of the announcement may be seen on application. **CRE ext. 2354/2355**

IMPORT FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L250 dated November 6, 1972 contains the text of Decision 72/365/CEE authorising Germany to exclude from Community treatment asparagus, prepared or preserved without acetic acid (CCT No. 20.02D) originating in Taiwan and freely circulating in other Member States.

EDB ext. 7174/408

(continued on next page)

NEW EC LEGISLATION
continued

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION—TRANSPORT: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L250 dated November 6, 1972 contains the text of Decision 72/366/CEE relating to the alteration of the specimen form of report referred to in Article 17 of Regulation (CEE) No. 543/69 relating to the harmonisation of certain social legislation relating to road transport. The French text may be seen on application. **CRE ext. 2354/5**

Important EEC role for small firms

—Mr. Anthony Grant

THE European Economic Community was very conscious of the interests of its small firms sector because each member state had a small firms sector accounting for an even larger share of employment and output than the British sector, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Industrial Development said in Leeds on November 17.

Addressing the annual lunch of the Yorkshire and Humberside region of the Engineering Industries Association, Mr. Grant said: 'Earlier this year my officials went across to Brussels and met their opposite numbers in the commission. It very quickly emerged that the appreciation which we have in this country of the vital nature of contribution of small firms was wholly matched by that of the commission officials working in the wider EEC perspective. With this, goes a recognition that small firms can also play a significant part in cementing bonds between the economies of the nine.

'Although community industrial policy is still in an early formative stage the commission are actively working on a number of schemes to help small firms realise the advantages of the enlarged market to attain their full potential through co-operation across national frontiers. One such scheme is the creation of a business liaison office; the aim here will be to bring together firms for co-operation or merger with the office acting as an information point or agency through which potential partners can get in touch with one another. Not, I would emphasise, to set up a community IRC.'

He added, 'Other measures under consideration are a special form of company organisation to foster collaboration between firms without affecting their individual identity, ways of increasing the ability of firms to participate in sub-contracting, for example through a co-ordinated system of national sub-contracting exchanges and by agreeing a community code of practice.

'Thought is being given to helping small firms to benefit jointly from the community's work in promoting technological advance through the means of special community development contracts. Also under discussion is the joint participation of small firms in trade fairs and exhibitions. These are useful and practical ideas which I believe could lead to developments of real value to United Kingdom small firms, particularly those seeking links in Europe to widen their market base.'

'We and other Government Departments are giving full publicity where changes are likely. To help the smaller firm in particular to find out how it might be affected by entry, my Department plans to publish later this year, a compact guide to the changes in the law on entry which are likely to affect industrial and commercial firms.

'I think the most one can say in general terms is that small firms will be affected by our entry in a number of main ways. Some may find it makes hardly any difference to them—though I think this is more likely to be true of the service rather than the manufacturing sectors. Others, as sub-contractors or component suppliers to large firms will feel the effects at one remove. They will have to be prepared for the expansion of their business or changes in requirements as their larger customers move into the larger market. Some firms will find themselves facing new sources of competition in their home market. Others will be able themselves to take direct advantage of the new opportunities created by our entry. There is plenty of scope here for the small firm,' he added.

Concluding, Mr. Grant said: 'Within the wider community market fast-rising living standards and greater consumer discrimination have created demands for specialised goods presenting new chances for profitable operation not previously available within the confines of the national market. With their ability to meet special design and service requirements, small firms will be well placed to seize these opportunities, both in the consumer and production goods fields.

'Their flexibility and adaptability will give them the edge in meeting consumers' increasing needs for goods of greater variety and better quality. Their flair for innovation should stand them in good stead to compete with their competitors in member states.'

Exhaust controls for petrol-engined vehicles

MR. John Peyton, Minister for Transport Industries, has laid before Parliament new regulations to reduce the level of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons emitted from cars and other petrol-engined vehicles.

The new rules bring United Kingdom controls into line with those specified in Regulation No. 15 of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Standards laid down in ECE Regulation No. 15 are being adopted by the Common Market countries and several other European states outside the Market. Together with other measures taken by the British Government over the past year, they will have the effect of reducing carbon monoxide emissions by up to 30 per cent and hydrocarbon emissions by up to 35 per cent.

The UK regulations will apply to all petrol-engined vehicles first registered on or after November 10, 1973, provided that they were not manufactured before September 20, 1973. These dates will enable manufacturers to apply the new standards to their 1974 models to be introduced next autumn.

Statutory Instrument 1972 *No.* 1690, *The Motor Vehicles* (*Construction and Use*) (*Amendment*) (*No.* 5) *Regulations* 1972 is available from HMSO or booksellers, price 3p.

Amendments to Customs and Excise tariff in 1973

A NOTICE is available from HM Customs and Excise (Notice 772) outlining the amendments due to be made to the United Kingdom tariff during 1973 consequent upon entry into the EEC. The notice includes, in appendices, details of the goods which, for the purposes of the tariff changes, are defined as agricultural and horticultural, and as coming within the scope of beef and veal and products thereof. The appendices also give details of industrial goods subject to contractual margins of Commonwealth Preference.

Copies of the notice may be obtained from the office of any Collector of Customs and Excise or from HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

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ASPECTS OF US MARKETS—6

1976: An important anniversary for the United States

by Alan Titchener, British Trade Development Office, New York

THE year 1976 will mark the two hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence from British colonial rule and of the commencement of the American Revolutionary War. The Bicentennial will be celebrated in suitable style throughout the United States and will be an occasion not only for looking back on the early American heritage but also for the rededication of the American nation in 'The Spirit of '76'. The entire fabric of American life will be involved: political, social, cultural and, not least, commercial. Foreign participation will be welcome in this massive birthday party both at Governmental level and in the invitation to foreign visitors (the 'open door' policy). Great Britain will have a substantial role to play at all levels of the celebrations, although this article is concerned only with our contribution in the commercial sphere and the opportunities likely to arise therein for British manufacturers.

The significance of the Bicentennial should not be misunderstood. From one point of view it will be a purely American celebration and, coming as it will in a Presidential Election year, the politicians of both the main US parties will probably play up the celebrations as a patriotic manifestation. It is very natural that they should do so; the breaking of the ties with the mother country was, after all, followed by 11 years of hard and often bitter war. This left its legacy and any attempt by Britain to muscle in on the celebrations would be liable to evoke resentment. On the other hand, the Revolution did in many ways represent a triumph of ideals of liberty born, perhaps, in Britain with Magna Carta and nurtured by the ancestors of those English squires who led the successful fight against a distant and unsympathetic Government in 1776. The Bicentennial provides an opportunity to celebrate the way in which those ideals have been maintained and developed on the American side of the Atlantic as well as an opportunity for America's allies to participate in the rededication of the people on both sides of the Atlantic to the pursuit of those ideals. The enlargement of the European Community provides fresh opportunity for America and her European allies to work more closely together in the interests of world peace, prosperity and freedom; and far from there being any animosity in 1976, the high regard in which Americans hold Britain and things British is likely to be reinforced. It is this aspect of the Bicentennial theme which we would do well to foster in our commercial as well as cultural contribution to the birthday.

Plans for the Bicentennial celebrations are only now beginning to be formulated. In Washington, the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (ARBC), established in 1966 by President Johnson, will co-ordinate a national plan of activities. The national Commission will work with and through local Bicentennial Commissions in each of the fifty States of the Union, some of which have only recently been set up and are hardly yet operative. Although many ideas for special activities have yet to see the light of day, especially at the local level, among the proposals already agreed within the general framework described above are commemorative public parks in each of the fifty states, an international food festival in Iowa, the 1976 Winter Olympics in Denver, and a major urban renewal project in Washington, DC. In addition, there will be numerous local exhibits and activities relating to the period of the Revolution.

Unprecedented opportunity

More importantly, from the point of view of British manufacturers will be the unprecedented opportunity for commemorative merchandise. This will range from the cheap souvenir to high quality (and price) limited editions: from modern commemorative designs to authentic reproductions; from items of local interest to giftware of national appeal; and from the exquisite to (unhappily) the crude and tasteless. Individual manufacturers must determine for themselves which market is for them in the light of their assessment of their capabilities and the likely competition. The possibilities are however almost endless: stationery and calendars depicting Revolutionary scenes; china and glass commemorating Revolutionary events, leather goods, apparel and home furnishings. Authentic reproductions are likely to be especially popular, and here British companies may have a particular advantage if they can show they were selling to the American colonies in the Revolutionary period. Period antiques will doubtless gain in popularity, as will antiquarian books and pictures. Food offers another area of possibility perhaps in the re-introduction of period recipes. And, where the product itself is not adaptable, packaging and promotion can perhaps be given a Bicentennial flavour.

But don't assume a bonanza during the Bicentennial celebrations. Competition from American and other foreign

(*continued on next page*)

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continued

manufacturers will be fierce. Moreover, the market will certainly be flooded with Bicentennial merchandise and there are already gloomy predictions of consumer boredom with the subject of commemorative pieces and souvenirs. The prudent British manufacturer will therefore observe some basic rules before jumping on the bandwagon: indeed, the same basic principles of marketing consumer goods in the US market as apply at any time.

First, do not assume that you can move easily in the US market with a Bicentennial line without previous selling experience here. Importers, distributors, wholesalers and retailers exposed to many offers of commemorative lines will be under no pressure to experiment with new and untried resources. Get established early, if necessary, with existing lines.

Second, for similar reasons, do not leave it until 1976 before marketing your commemorative pieces. Such will be the competition that the early bird will get the business. Bicentennial lines are in fact already in the market, and big retailing chains are looking for commemorative merchandise now.

Distribution

Third, secure your distribution well in advance. Selling direct to retailers is never easy (or a road to volume business) in the US market and the going will be tougher than normal in a Bicentennial market into which many other manufacturers are trying to break.

Fourth, do your homework. Research the history of the American Revolution and British associations with the American Colonies at that time. Ensure the accuracy of your reproduction and establish its authenticity, perhaps by seeking endorsement from a well-known (in the United States) authority on the Revolutionary Period. This is especially advisable if you plan a high priced limited edition of particular appeal to the discerning collector (a large and growing phenomenon).

Fifth, pay particular attention to packaging. Many souvenirs will be bought as gifts and an attractive package could make all the difference in securing a lead over the competition.

Sixth, lay down a local back-up stock. The Bicentennial market will be a limited fashion as well as competitive and retailers are unlikely to chance their arms by placing large initial orders. They will want rapid delivery on re-order of lines which move well. The foreign manufacturer shipping direct from his plant will be at a substantial disadvantage.

Seventh, exhibit at major trade shows, particularly for giftware, china and glass and other home furnishings. Take advantage of the DTI's Joint Venture Scheme for assisted participation in such shows where distributors and many retailers write much of their business.

Finally, take advantage of special promotions during the Bicentennial Year in department stores and speciality shops. Many stores will mount Bicentennial promotions in 1975/6 and some will have a strong British flavour. Discussions are already proceeding with several US department stores about special British promotions in 1976. Such promotions are always an excellent vehicle for marketing well designed and competitively priced lines.

The United States market is never easy game for a foreign manufacturer and the Bicentennial will be no exception to the general pattern. At the same time the market is rich in opportunity and can be very rewarding for the successful exporter who meets its demanding standards. For those who bear in mind the advice offered in this article, the Bicentennial could enhance both the opportunity and the reward. Let Paul Revere's famous cry ring out again in a new context: 'The British Are Coming. . . .'

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Boat firms do well at Hamburg —prospects next year look good

From the British Consulate-General, Hamburg: Under the sponsorship of the International Council of Marine Industry Associations (ICOMIA) a 'trade-only' boat show, EMTEC, was held in Hamburg in October. This was immediately followed by the 13th German International Boat Show which for nine days was open to the general public.

The fair authorities claimed that it was the largest exhibition of its kind in the world, and more than one in four of the participating firms came from outside Germany. Visitors, 138,000 in all, were drawn from 49 countries. In short, both EMTEC and the Boat Show proper were truly international in aspect, and Hamburg again showed itself to be the ideal meeting place for manufacturers and consumers alike.

Thirty-one United Kingdom firms took advantage of the BOTB's Joint Venture scheme to exhibit at EMTEC and the Boat Show, and a British information stand was manned by representatives of the London-based Ship and Boat Builders National Federation. The Joint Venture stands, modern and attractive in appearance, were in several halls, and all bore the distinctive SBBNF motif. Regardless of their location, they proved to be popular with both the trade and public.

Strong UK presence

Independent British exhibitors were also in evidence, as were British boats and equipment on agents' stands. The net result was a very strong and noticeable United Kingdom presence. In fact by touring the British stands alone visitors could have seen everything from paint to sophisticated electronic navigation equipment, clothing to motor cruisers, and rope to ocean-going yachts.

During EMTEC, five Joint Venture firms actually located and appointed agents. Two other exhibitors voiced the hope of being able, before long, to sign up would-be representatives.

Orders were taken by, among others, Simpson Lawrence Ltd., Electronic Laboratories (Marine) Ltd., Hurley Marine Ltd. and Lew-Ways Ltd., and further business may follow later. In fact by the time EMTEC closed British firms' order books looked rosier to the extent of over £66,000.

The Boat Show was probably even more successful as far as British manufacturers were concerned. After all, orders were taken worth more than £120,000. E.S.B. Dinghies Ltd., showing for the first time outside the United Kingdom, had much success with their g.r.p. WASP which was ordered by 22 visitors to their stand. Pearson Brothers sold one of their 26 ft. fishing boats, and Henri-Lloyd recorded sales valued at an initial £7,500 with the possibility of more orders to follow. Some of the equipment manufacturers did well too; representatives from Ian Proctor Metal Masts Ltd. and M. S. Gibb Ltd. both expressed satisfaction with the exhibition and said that they would be returning to the United Kingdom with orders.

Happy with results

The independent British exhibitors were generally happy with the results they achieved. Aqua-Marine Manufacturing (UK) Ltd., who had decided to exhibit at Hamburg for a third time, said that interest had been shown particularly in their fresh-water systems. They received a number of orders for such systems and for other equipment they manufacture.

Press coverage was extensive. Articles, some mentioning British participation, appeared in all the principal north German newspapers, and Boat Show reports were carried in the national press too. German radio and television stations also devoted time to the exhibition.

It is said that the European markets for products of the boating industry are now expanding, on average, by over 8 per cent per annum. In Germany, domestic manufacturers have been unable to keep pace with this rising demand, and this has resulted in increased imports.

So the situation now exists where for boats alone, for example, 50 per cent of those sold within the Federal Republic are imported.

The message is clear: if Britain can sell on the Continent boats and equipment bearing import duty as at present, the way is open to increase these sales throughout Europe once we join the EEC. EMTEC and the German International Boat Show should have helped in this respect.

British tanners show new finishes at American show

From the British Trade Development Office, New York: Colour, softness, and new textures—these were what six British tanners accented in their collections for the Leather and Allied Industries Exposition in New York, in which they participated as a Joint Venture sponsored by the Leather Institute and the British Overseas Trade Board.

This bi-annual show organised by the Tanners Council of America is primarily geared to the shoe-making industry, and some 200 tanners and makers of allied shoe products displayed their range of products. As usual new leathers and new versions of the old favourites were the centre of attraction.

The topic for discussion by buyers and exhibitors at the Show centred on the problems which currently beset the tanning industry in all parts of the world. The demand and desire for ownership of hides is increasing the cost of bovine hides to levels that almost drive tanners to ransom family fortunes to acquire the quantities needed to maintain economical production levels.

If one worked on the premise that the world hide and skin markets are free markets, and price movements, as in most other commodities, are greatly influenced by the changes in supply and demand, the actions of markets over the past year would appear to indicate that world requirements for leather have vastly outstripped available supply.

It was apparent at the Show that the majority of people in the leather trade did not believe that the world demand for leather goods in this field had made such an amazing upsurge.

Nor did they consider that one can work on the premise of 'free' markets, as world hide and skin markets cannot be called free when many major hide and skin 'producing' countries prohibit or restrict their exportation and thus artifically create world shortages threatening the very existence of the world leather industry.

The resulting increase in the price of hides severely restricted the placing of orders at the Show, as in such circumstances few firms were willing to place orders for other than their immediate needs of leather, in the hope that the supply position would ease and prices fall in the not too distant future.

(continued on page 363)

Mr. Fred Lang, managing director of W. and J. Martin, with Mr. Bill Martin and Mr. J. H. Messer and Mr. J. B. Houser of E. Parsons and Son Ltd. of Toronto at the Leather and Allied Industries Exposition, New York.

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BRITISH TANNERS AT US SHOW

continued

Mr. Guy Reaks, director of the Leather Institute and leader of the British group, reported that as usual there was a lot of interest in the British exhibit, and that useful short-term orders had been written by the British participants, most of whom are represented in the United States by agents or distributors.

The export efforts of British tanners tend to receive little publicity, but they sell some £32 million of leather to overseas customers, of which some 20 per cent finds its way to the United States.

Basle Nuclex succeeds again

THE third International Nuclear Industries Fair NUCLEX was held in Basle in October. Held every three years in Basle, the 1972 event was again recognised as the most important exhibition in its field, and the comprehensive and well-arranged technical meetings ensured that a high proportion of the world's experts attended.

The exhibition covered some 11,000 m² on which 265 exhibitors from 21 countries showed their wares. Great Britain occupied its traditional site and fielded 24 companies plus the UKAEA, sponsored by the British Nuclear Forum and assisted by the British Overseas Trade Board. Exhibits on our area covered the whole range of products relevant to the industry from the construction companies themselves through fuels and materials, isotopes and research equipment, instrumentation, tubes, pipes and light engineering, and reactor equipment.

Similar impressive displays were arranged by the United States, Germany, Canada, France, Italy, Scandinavia, Switzerland and Austria.

Britain was well represented by speakers at the technical meetings held concurrently with the exhibition, at which a variety of papers were presented covering all aspects of the peaceful uses of nuclear power.

The nature of the nuclear industry makes it difficult to organise an exhibition on conventional lines. The main reasons for taking part are to establish and renew contacts and exchange experience.

In spite of the current reorganisation of the British nuclear-design and construction industry, the United Kingdom was able to make a substantial contribution, and exhibitors were well pleased with their participation. Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, attended the exhibition.

The next NUCLEX will be held in Basle in October 1975.

Industrialised building boom evident at Louisville

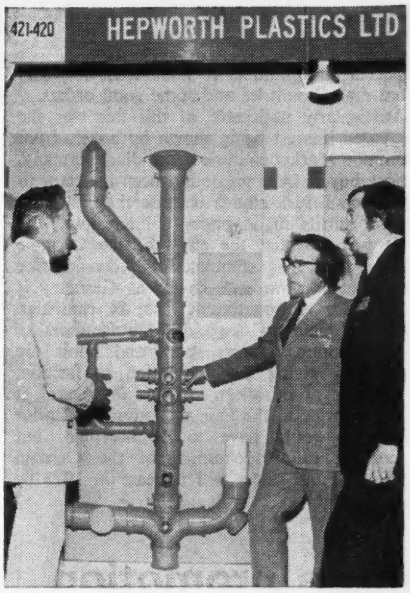
From the British Consulate-General, Cleveland, Ohio: Four British companies took part in a Joint Venture, sponsored by the Building Materials Export Group and the BOTB, at the third Annual Industrialised Building Exposition and Congress held in Louisville.

This annual fair is sponsored by Cahners Publishing Company Inc. with the help and co-operation of the National Association of Building Manufacturers. This year's fair—Inbex '72—was twice as large as the first Inbex show, held in 1970, and this growth is a reflection of the very impressive growth that has been occurring in the United States industrialised building industry. The average building manufacturing firm experienced a 46 per cent increase in sales in the first six months of 1972 and is forecasting about the same rate of growth for the rest of the year.

This growth market was reflected in the success of Inbex '72. There were over 100 speakers to share their knowledge, experience and expertise at the Congress. Over 350 exhibitors—showing 100 building systems and 200 types of machinery—drew over 11,000 people including architects, engineers, contractors, builders, developers, manufacturers, consultants, real-estate investors and government housing organisations.

The British exhibits included an information booth manned by the Building Materials Export Group and space promoting Interbuild—the London International Building and Construction Exhibition 1973. Hepworth Plastics Ltd. exhibited the plastic products of three of the Group's companies. These included soil and vent systems, underground drainage systems and flushing cisterns and bath tubs. Stelmo Ltd. had pictorial displays of their vertical multi-cell battery casting machine, tilting tables and cored floor-and-wall panel production machine.

Sutcliffe, Speakman and Co. Ltd. promoted their complete plant for making sand-lime or concrete bricks and blocks, the fully automatic 500-ton hydraulic brick-and-block-making press with stacker, and the 200-ton rotary mechanical press. All the British companies reported they had had a good show, arousing keen interest from the attendees. Inbex '73 will be held in Louisville, October 29-November 1, 1973.



Mr. K. MacDonald, managing director of Bartol Plastics Ltd., and his colleague Mr. Higgins discuss the company's plastic plumbing-ware with a United States businessman at Louisville Industrialised Building Exposition.

Big British impact at Spoga

From the Commercial Department, British Embassy, Bonn: There were 108 British exhibitors and seven represented firms at the International Trade Fair for Sports Goods, Camping Equipment and Garden Furniture (SPOGA) held in Cologne.

Although second to France in the number of foreign exhibitors, this year's turnout proved to be the biggest British contingent at SPOGA yet. The usual sports goods and camping exhibitors from Britain, an important feature of SPOGA in previous years, welcomed to their ranks a strong representation of the garden furniture industry this year.

Some 19,800 trade buyers and potential customers from 51 countries, including 7,900 foreign visitors attended the 14th SPOGA. Foreign visitors attendance was up 14 per cent, and overall attendance 8 per cent up on the event last year.

Equipment for water, outdoor and indoor sports and games, and other sports, fishing tackle, sportswear, camping equipment and garden furniture, was the extensive range to be seen on British stands. Exhibitors of all groups reported satisfaction with their attendance at the fair.

Twenty-five members of the Camping Trade Association reported generally a lively interest from buyers of many countries in their large display of tents of all types, camping trailers and camping equipment.

Sixty members of the Federation of British Manufacturers of Sports and Games, exhibiting a very wide range of equipment in which almost every sport and game was featured, attracted the keen attention of buyers from all over the world, while the stands of the 11 members of the COSIRA were much busier and took more business than in previous years.

Most members of the Leisure and Outdoor Furniture Association were exhibiting in Cologne for the first time and were pleased to

(continued on next page)

Part of the Joint Venture stands at NUCLEX 72 in Basle.

SPOGA, COLOGNE
continued

report a large number of good trade inquiries from many countries and some good orders.

Particularly noticeable at this fair was the increased interest being shown by buyers from Common Market countries, including Germany, whose buyers have previously been reluctant to approach British stands because they felt that import tariffs made prices uninteresting,

It was felt that the effect of the Olympic Games 1972 has stimulated the demand for sports equipment, and, as far as Germany is concerned, the continuing keep-fit campaign helps to maintain demand. Manufacturers of sports clothing, sports shoes and boots are noticeably giving more attention to fashion.

Because of European inflation in general, it was felt prior to the Fair that substantial price increases would have to be accepted, but according to a spokesman of the German industry retail prices will increase in 1973 by 5-6 per cent.

Plaza promotion a roaring success in California

From the British Consulate-General, Los Angeles: South Coast Plaza in Orange County, California may not be well known in Britain, but the county itself and the surrounding area has a population around 4 million people and is growing rapidly. This population is mainly young and increasingly affluent.

There are many new shopping plazas in the United States, where the merchants rent the shop from the developers who own the property. About 18 months ago negotiations were begun for a point-of-sale plaza promotion with the owners and the merchants Association of South Coast Plaza. The Association agreed to ensure that their members made substantial purchases of British goods and in return the British promised to organise decoration of the Plaza and daily attractions to draw the customers. Both the Plazaowners and the merchants hoped to benefit from increased turnover.

The arrangement brought business to all parties. The highlight was a visit to British Expo '72 by Mr. Peter Walker, now Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, who toured the Plaza and was guest of honour at a dinner. The merchants bought $500,000-worth of goods at cost, in a whole range of British consumer goods, largely through West Coast distributors of British suppliers.

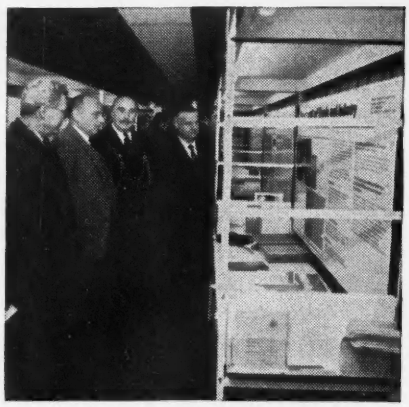
The BOTB provided an excellent display of attractions. The Merchants Association saw a traffic increase beyond what they believed possible, and the Plaza-owners were equally delighted. The electronic counter revealed that 1,060,000 people visited the Plaza in the 11 days—double the normal traffic. California-based distributors of British goods were also more than happy. Suppliers of woollen goods, china and giftware are receiving considerable repeat orders for delivery in time for the Christmas trade.

Jaguar XJ6s were sold off the display stands in the Plaza (not in itself a difficult feat with this exciting car) but Rolls-Royces, in a class by themselves, were also sold directly off exhibition points. At a starting price of nearly $29,000 that is a much more difficult feat to achieve. Byford woollens in one of the major stores were completely sold out before Expo '72 began, and a reorder double the original size was rushed to the store in time for the promotion. One menswear shop in the Plaza averaged 73 per cent increase in turnover. They reported a special success with Comfort ties.

The more important successes were with branches of major store groups. Wedgwood china, Jaeger fashions and Stratton compacts were able to penetrate the Southern California May Co., which is now carrying their lines not just at the South Coast Plaza but throughout their stores in the southern part of the State. The major menswear chain, Harris and Frank, carried Daks slacks for the first time and were completely sold out in the first few days of the promotion. Another well-known shoe chain carried Clarks shoes for the first time and did very well with them. An order of Dunk's clogs was also a sell-out in this store.

Reproduction furniture was another successful seller. Small leather goods, Celtic jewellery and knitted sweaters enjoyed excellent sales through the Sears Roebuck Co. and Matchbox cars, Dinkies and Meccano were successful sellers in the Plaza's major toy shop.

British suppliers have put themselves on the map in this area for the first time, but the proof of the promotion will be in the sustained follow-up by the British principals and their southern California representatives. The initial half-million dollar success can be turned into a multi-million dollar success if the enthusiasm and hard work of suppliers and their agents is maintained.



The Lord Mayor of Newcastle, Alderman Arthur Grey, is shown over the Information for Marketing Exhibition train IMEX on its stop at Newcastle last week. With him are (l to r) Mr. M. J. Maddigan, director (exports), Northern Region office of the DTI, Mr. C. F. Herzberg and Mr. Andrew McLoughlin, Central Office of Information. The train is at Leeds this week, Sheffield next week (Nov. 27-Dec. 1), and London (Marylebone station) for the final two weeks until December 15.

British nuclear show coincides with multi-million CERN orders

From the British Consulate-General, Geneva: With the co-operation of the European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN) at Meyrin, near Geneva, a third exhibition of British nuclear instrumentation, components and equipment was held at CERN last month. The exhibition was sponsored by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association Limited (BEAMA) on behalf of the Measurement, Control and Automation Conference (MCAC) and by the British Overseas Trade Board. Mr. Laurence Yoxall, chairman of the MCAC, attended a reception for exhibitors and CERN Officials.

It was generally agreed that the exhibition took place at a most opportune moment. The value of CERN purchases of British equipment has been rising in recent years—nearly SF9 million in 1971, compared with a total of SF71 million for 1952-1970—and with the start of work on the vast new 300GeV accelerator laboratory, British companies have just successfully tendered against strong international competition for a series of important contracts for the manufacture and supply of the main magnet cores and magnet coils, and for high-voltage transformers. The Total value of these four contracts alone is SF46,550,000. With a spate of contracts for instrumentation, components and equipment to come, there are clearly many opportunities at CERN for British companies which are prepared to meet specialised requirements.

The exhibition proved once again an invaluable means of demonstrating the latest advances in British technical equipment to the many hundreds of scientists and engineers at CERN. Among the 14 exhibitors were AEI Semiconductors Ltd., whose display featured high-power diodes, thyristors and stacks, Alma Components Ltd., with precision metal-film resistors, reed relays and reed keyboard switches, British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd., with cables, HV capacitors, busbars and electrical insulating tapes, and Edwards Vacuum Components, whose new items included special rotary pumps, vacuum gauges and mass spectrometer leak-detectors.

The English Electric Valve Co. stand showed a selection of specialised camera tubes, vacuum capacitors, ignitrons and hydrogen thyratrons and a range of products from its associate company, the M-O Valve Co. The main exhibit on the stand of the Electron Tube Division of EMI Electronics was its range of fast linear-focused photomultiplier tubes. Technical representatives on the Ferranti Ltd. stand gave details of the company's Argus range of process-control computers and real-time information systems.

Flextube Ltd.'s display included bellows-type expansion joints, duct joints, metal face seals and metallic flexible tubing. J and P Engineering (Reading) Ltd. showed NIM electronics equipment and examples of precision engineering applicable to high energy physics, Pye Ether Ltd. their range of digital instrumentation, and controllers, R. A. Stephen and Co. Ltd. quartz fibre pocket dosimeters, and Twentieth Century Electronics a range of analytical instruments, photomultipliers, nuclear-radiation detectors and silicon photodiodes.

Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co. displayed silicon diodes, thyristors and power transistors, and Willsher and Quick Ltd. mechanical housings for electronics, including CAMAC crates.

Every effort is being made by the Department of Trade and Industry to publicise details of these opportunities for British companies, and advance details of forthcoming CERN tenders are distributed as part of the Export Intelligence Service.

Mr. M. J. Gooch (General Export Services Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 528), who has a considerable amount, of information about CERN and its activities, will be pleased to help any company making an initial approach to the Organisation and arrange for technical representatives to meet the appropriate Officials at CERN. Firms requiring technical advice on dealing with CERN should contact Mr. H. G. Cundall (Dept. CSE3 of the Department of Trade and Industry, Tel: 01-799 5688, ext. 235).

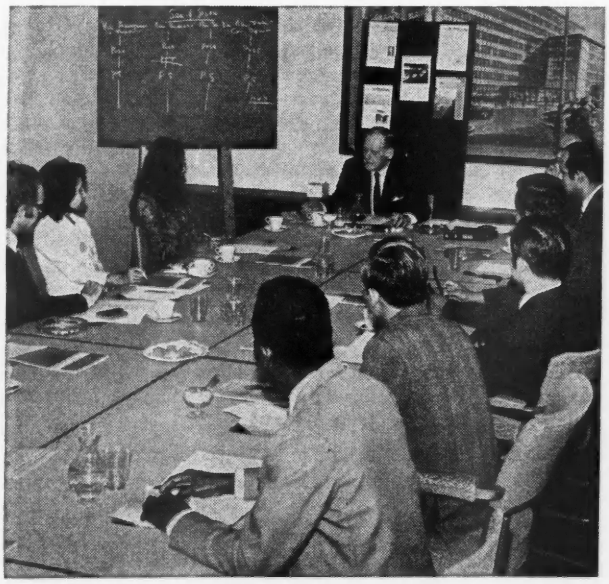
Imports from Japan—quotas for 1972

NEGOTIATIONS have been taking place in London with the Japanese Government with a view to agreeing arrangements for the orderly expansion of trade between the two countries. Japanese exports to the United Kingdom of certain items, which have been the subject of voluntary restraint since the signature of the Commercial Treaty in 1962, will be liberalised and quotas on those items remaining subject to control have been reviewed. The tables show the items to be liberalised and set out the quotas for 1972.

Details of the increased opportunities available in Japan for British exporters are being communicated to the trades concerned. Inquiries arising from this announcement may be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1 (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 2255/2123/3457).

Anglo-Japanese commercial negotiations: Items for liberalisation in 1972

Tariff heading	Description
ex 59.07	Cotton fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances, of a kind used for book covers and the like; cotton tracing cloth and prepared painting canvas
ex 59.08	Cotton fabrics impregnated with or coated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials
ex 59.09	Cotton fabrics coated or impregnated with oil or preparations with a basis of drying oil
ex 59.11	Rubberized cotton fabrics, other than rubberized knitted or crocheted goods
ex 59.12	Cotton fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated
ex 59.15	Cotton hosepiping and similar cotton tubing with or without lining armour or accessories of other materials
ex 59.16	Transmission conveyor or elevator belts or belting, whether or not strengthened with metal or other materials, of cotton
ex 59.17	Cotton products and cotton articles, of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant
ex 62.05	Other made-up cotton articles, being dress patterns, garment bags, flat protective sheets, packing cloths and cheese cloths; articles of cotton made from narrow fabrics not exceeding 30 centimetres in width



Publicity officers of overseas governments are pictured during a talk at the Department of Trade and Industry on the techniques of information work employed by the Department. The party was in Britain on a study course sponsored by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Seen speaking to the group is Mr. R. J. J. Tuite, of DTI News Branch.

Anglo-Japanese commercial negotiations: Items subject to Japanese voluntary export control in 1972

Item	1972 quota	Tariff heading	Description
Cotton yarn	105,100 lb.	ex 52.01	Metallized yarn, being cotton yarn spun with metal or covered with metal by any process
		55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale
		55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale
Spun yarn of man-made fibres	296,700 lb.	56.05	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale
Woven cotton fabrics	8,166,348 sq. yd.	ex 52.02	Woven fabrics of metallized yarn of cotton, of a kind used in articles of apparel, as furnishing fabrics or the like
		55.07	Cotton gauze
		55.08	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton
		55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton
		ex 58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics, wholly or mainly of cotton (other than terry towelling and simliar terry fabrics of cotton falling within tariff heading 55.08 and fabrics, falling within tariff heading 58.05)
		ex 59.13	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) exceeding 30 centimetres in width, wholly or mainly of cotton combined with rubber threads
Woven man-made fibre fabrics	9,660,000 sq. yd.	51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous) including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of tariff headings 51.01 or 51.02
		ex 52.02	Woven fabrics of metallized yarn of man-made fibres, of a kind used in articles of apparel, as furnishing fabrics, or the like
		56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste)
		ex 58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics, of man-made fibres (other than fabrics falling within tariff heading 58.05)
		ex 59.13	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods), exceeding 30 centimetres in width wholly or mainly of man-made fibres combined with rubber threads
Woven wool fabrics	1,656,000 sq. yd.	53.11	Woven fabrics of sheeps' or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair
Knitted fabrics of man-made fibres and apparel (excluding gloves) of knitted, netted or crocheted material of cotton, of wool or of man-made fibres (including stockings and socks)	£1,902,200	ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic nor rubberized, wholly or mainly of man-made fibres other than net fabric and fabric resembling lace
		ex 60.03	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized, wholly or mainly of cotton, of man-made fibres or of wool

(continued on next page)

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IMPORTS FROM JAPAN—QUOTAS

continued

Item	1972 quota	Tariff heading	Description
		ex 60.04	Undergarments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized, wholly or mainly of cotton, of man-made fibres or of wool
		ex 60.05	Outer garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized wholly or mainly of cotton, of man-made fibres or of wool, and including such minor articles of apparel as shawls, mufflers, scarves and the like
Outer garments (excluding gloves) of woven man-made fibre fabrics: handkerchiefs, shawls, scarves and mufflers, except those of cotton, of silk or of linen	£4,199,800	ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments wholly or mainly of man-made fibres
		ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments wholly or mainly of man-made fibres
		ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs (except those of cotton, of silk or of linen)
		ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like (except those of cotton, of silk or of linen).
Outer garments (including gloves), underwear, handkerchiefs, shawls, scarves and mufflers, of woven cotton fabrics	The arrangements made for a regular exchange of information about the rate of Japanese exports to the United Kingdom will be continued with a view to containing the level of trade opportunities in 1972 within the level of 1970 allowing 1% annually for growth	ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 61.03	Men's and boys' undergarments including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' undergarments wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats, wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 61.08	Collars, tuckers, fallals, bodice-fronts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes and similar accessories and trimmings, for women's and girls' garments, wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 61.09	Corsets, corset belts, suspender belts, brassieres, braces, suspenders, garters and the like, wholly or mainly of woven cotton
		ex 61.10	Gloves, mittens and mitts, wholly or mainly of woven cotton
		ex 61.11	Made up accessories for articles of apparel (eg dress shields, shoulder and other pads, belts, muffs, sleeve protectors, pockets, removable linings), wholly or mainly of cotton
Narrow fabrics	£129,200	58.05	Narrow woven fabrics and narrow fabrics (bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, other than goods falling within tariff heading 58.06
		ex 59.13	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods), not exceeding 30 centimetres in width, wholly or mainly of cotton combined with rubber threads
Textile secondary products, wholly or mainly of cotton, for household use	844,847 sq. yd.	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets, wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, wholly or mainly of cotton; curtains and other furnishing articles, wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 62.05	Other made-up cotton articles for household use including such articles as shopping, laundry and garment bags and dusters; articles of cotton made from narrow fabrics not exceeding 30 centimetres in width
Domestic pottery (except articles of traditional Japanese design)	£656,699	ex 69.11	Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or china (including biscuit porcelain and parian) not including articles of traditional Japanese design
1. Tableware		ex 69.12	Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of other kinds of pottery, not including articles of traditional Japanese design
2. Statuettes and ornaments	£409,091	ex 69.13	Statuettes and other ornaments and articles of furniture, not including articles of traditional Japanese design
		ex 69.14	Other articles not including articles of traditional Japanese design

Imports of polyester cotton textiles from South Korea and Taiwan—licensing arrangements

As announced in *Trade and Industry*, November 16, pages 303-4, individual import licences are required for woven polyester cotton textiles imported from South Korea and Taiwan on and after November 20, 1972.

Goods exported prior to November 17 will be eligible for import licences. Applications for licences should be made on form ILB/A to Import Licensing Branch Department of Trade and Industry (address below), and should be accompanied by a copy of the bill of lading and a statement of the expected date of arrival in the UK. A separate application should be made for each consignment, and the licence issued will be valid for a period extending to two weeks after the expected arrival date.

No licences will be issued until further notice for woven polyester/cotton textiles exported from Taiwan or South Korea on and after November 17, 1972. Goods arriving in the UK without a valid import licence are liable to seizure by HM Customs and Excise.

A further announcement will be made in due course.

Notes

Quota levels have not yet been decided for Taiwan and South Korea.

Exports prior to October 1, 1972 will not be deducted from the quota level.

Woven polyester cotton textiles were defined on page 303 of *Trade and Industry*, November 16.

Inquiries

Inquiries about licensing arrangements should be made to Import Licensing Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Sanctuary Buildings, Gt. Smith Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 3404). General inquiries about the restraint arrangements should be made to Chemicals and Textiles Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 20th Floor, Millbank Tower, London SW1 (tel. 01-828 7777 ext. 661/653).

Correction

In the article on page 303 of *Trade and Industry*, November 16, there was a misprint in the third paragraph. The first sentence should have read: 'For the 12 months of 1973 the overall quota for exports to the United Kingdom' and not exports 'from the United Kingdom' as printed.

Hong Kong polyester cotton textile imports—correction

IN the article on 'Agreement with Hong Kong on polyester/cotton textile imports' (November 9, page 271), the first sentence in the section headed 'Notes' is incorrect. The request for restraint was originally received from the Man-Made Fibre Producers Committee and the British Man-Made Fibres Federation, and not as stated from the British Man-Made Fibres Association. The request for restraint was strongly supported and reinforced by the British Textile Confederation. We regret the mistake in the title of the British Man-Made Fibres Federation and the omission of the other two bodies.

Qatar: quarantine restrictions

THE Government of Qatar has announced the imposition of a three-day quarantine period for all travellers arriving in Qatar by sea or air from Bahrain following an outbreak of cholera in Bahrain. Travellers will be exempt from quarantine only:

if they have been out of Bahrain for three clear days, or

if they are in transit through Doha, provided their stay does not exceed three hours. **CRE ext. 2221**

Hints to business men booklets

REVISED editions of the booklets on Argentina and Tanzania have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Division, DTI, or any Regional Office.

Ministerial meetings of EFTA Councils at Vienna

THE EFTA Council and the Joint Council of EFTA and Finland met at Ministerial level in Vienna on November 16 and 17, 1972, under the chairmanship of Mr. Josef Staribacher, Minister of Trade and Industry of Austria.

Ministers noted important developments in recent months concerning free trade relations among EFTA countries and between them and the European Communities:

(a) Denmark and the United Kingdom were withdrawing from EFTA to join the Communities;
(b) EFTA was continuing with seven countries—Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland;
(c) Free Trade Agreements had been or were about to be negotiated by each of these seven countries with the Communities.

Withdrawal of Denmark and the UK from EFTA and their accession to the Communities

Noting the withdrawal of Denmark and the United Kingdom from EFTA at the end of 1972, all Ministers expressed their warm appreciation of the spirit of co-operation at all levels which had prevailed in EFTA over the past 12 years. They were convinced that the same spirit would continue to animate their trade relations in the future.

The countries constituting EFTA from January 1, 1973 expressed their determination to pursue the fruitful co-operation which had developed since the inception of the Association. EFTA would continue to foster the development of intra-EFTA trade, which accounted for one-fifth of the total exports of the seven EFTA countries, would co-operate in economic matters and would make further efforts towards the removal of non-tariff barriers to trade.

EFTA would continue to have its headquarters in Geneva. Its Consultative Committee representing both sides of industry, would also continue to give valuable advice regarding the work of the Association.

Free trade agreements with the Communities

Five EFTA countries—Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland—had signed Free Trade Agreements with the Communities in July. These Agreements were now in process of ratification and were due to come into force next January. Finland, the Associate of EFTA, had also negotiated an agreement with the Communities which had not yet been signed. The remaining EFTA country, Norway, is about to open negotiations in Brussels for an Agreement and Ministers noted with appreciation that the Communities had expressed their readiness to seek a speedy solution to the problem facing that country in its trade with them.

Maintenance of the results achieved in EFTA

From the beginning of the negotiations which had brought about these new trading arrangements, all the EFTA countries had emphasised their strong interest in maintaining the free trade already achieved in the Association. With regard to negotiations already completed, this objective had virtually been reached.

In the first place, the Stockholm Convention would continue to assure free trade between countries remaining in EFTA. Secondly, the Agreements with the Communities had provided for the maintenance of free trade between the EFTA countries and Denmark and the United Kingdom. For some goods which might be affected by the new arrangements with the Communities, Ministers noted that provision was being made to ensure that trade would continue as freely as possible. With regard to rules of origin, Ministers discussed certain transitional problems. They underlined the importance of appropriate solutions in order to ensure the best possible conditions for the free flow of trade.

Questions relating to world trade

Ministers agreed on the importance and the urgency of the reform of the monetary system which should lead to the re-establishment of stable conditions in the international economy.

They expressed their satisfaction at the results achieved at the recent session of the GATT and especially at the general willingness to open in 1973 a new round of multilateral trade negotiations. They were all determined to contribute actively to such negotiations and to take particular account of the requirements of the developing countries.

Ministers emphasised that the further development of East-West trade was an important element in the general process of expanding World trade.

The next meeting of the EFTA Councils will take place in Geneva on May 24 and 25, 1973.

VAT and export quotations

MANY UK Embassies and Consulates overseas have reported recently that some export quotations have included a clause to the effect that prices quoted may be subject to increase by virtue of any Value Added Tax payable. To correct the misconception behind this practice attention is drawn to the following paragraph which appeared in issue No. 2 of the *VAT Bulletin* issued by the Customs and Excise:

Export contracts for goods

Some questions have revealed that not everyone is fully aware that goods exported by a taxable person to a customer overseas will be relieved of VAT by zero-rating, which means that no tax will be chargeable on the export supply. Any tax paid by the exporter at earlier stages, for example on purchase of the goods, or materials used in their manufacture, and on services connected with them, may be deducted as input tax and so reclaimed from Customs and Excise. VAT should not therefore enter into exports prices and exporters should have no reason to include any safeguarding mention of possible VAT in draft contracts and tenders for overseas business although there is some evidence that this has, in fact, happened in one or two instances. Customers abroad are in general aware that VAT will not be chargeable on exports from UK, and there is an obvious danger that orders may be lost if individual exporters appear to give a different impression.

For further information on VAT's application, exporters are advised to contact their local VAT offices.

Closure of the Dyestuffs Office, Manchester

FROM December 1, 1972 applications for remission of import duty on dyestuffs intermediates should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, Duty Remission Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, 16/20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 2937). Applications already with the Dyestuffs Office in Manchester at that date will continue to be handled there before the Office is closed, shortly thereafter. There is no change in the policy and procedures for processing the applications.

In November 1971 the Department of Trade and Industry announced the ending of the scheme for remitting import duty on synthetic organic dyestuffs.

Since that time the Department's Dyestuffs Office in Manchester has continued to consider applications for remission of import duty on certain dyestuffs intermediates. But in the interests of economy and after consulting the principal users, it has been decided that the Manchester Dyestuffs Office can be closed down and its remaining work transferred to the DTI in London without detriment to the user industries.

Two cargo ships for Liberia: loans total £2½ million

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed two loans of £1.26 million each which Williams and Glyns Bank Ltd. is providing to assist in the purchase by Liberian buyers of two United Kingdom-built SD.14 general cargo ships.

Austin and Pickersgill Ltd. of Sunderland is to build the ships for the Liberian firms of Sterna Shipping Co. Ltd. and Carlo Izo Shipping Co. Ltd. The 14,825 ton ships cost about £1.6 million each and the loans will be used to finance 80 per cent of the cost. Repayment of the loans will take place over eight years from delivery of the ships in August and October 1973.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

Details of European Communities legislation which formerly appeared on this page are now published in the European Communities Section of the journal.

France

DUTY QUOTA FOR SEED POTATOES: The French *Journal Officiel* of November 4 gave further details of the quota for seed potatoes (tariff no. 07.01 AIa) to be imported at a reduced rate of duty until June 30, 1973 (see previous notice in *Trade and Industry* of November 16, page 308).

Applications for import licences must conform with the conditions set out in the arrêtés of October 12, 1962 and October 1, 1963. They should be addressed, together with a stamped envelope bearing the name and address of the applicant, to the Bureau des fruits et légumes (Direction des productions végétales, Ministère de L'Agriculture et du Développement rural), 3 rue Barbet-de-Jouy, Paris 7e.

Applications must be confined to the following varieties:

Early: Bea, Esterling, Ostara, Primura, Resy, Jose, Spunta, Sirtema, Alemaria, Jaerla, Prima.

Floury: Ambassadeur, Daresa, Flora, Maritta, Panther, Thynia, Ultimus, Amex, Kaptak-Vandel, Commandeur, Calori, Goliath, Format, Multa, Bohm's-Bodenkraft, Patroness, Brunella, Ursula, Prevalent, Amigo, Saturna, Rector, Prominent, Procura, Kastor.

Separate applications must be made for the Sirtema variety, the other early varieties and the floury varieties. Each application must not exceed 230 metric tons. Where applicable, importers should also state prior amounts of the Sirtema variety imported during 1970-71 and 1971-72.

Potatoes imported into France are subject to the sanitary controls laid down in an Order of November 8, 1954 and they must be routed through a customs post open for phytosanitary control. A list of these posts was given in an Order dated March 5, 1962.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Export House, where the full French text may be seen. **EDB Ext. 423/408/288**

Federal Republic of Germany

GOODS TRAFFIC WITH WEST BERLIN: An announcement in *Trade and Industry* of July 27, page 170, stated that, wherever possible, goods in transit between the Federal Republic and West Berlin (in either direction) should be transported in sealed vehicles or vessels. An order under the appropriate law has now been enacted and exporters are advised to consult their forwarding agents, as special forms will have to be completed.

EDB ext. 466/467/482

Switzerland

TOBACCO TAX: A Swiss Federal Order of October 11 introduced increased rates of tax on cigarettes to come into force on January 1, 1973. Details of these new rates are available. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Malta

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS AMENDMENT — COLOUR TELEVISION SETS: Legal Notice 95 of 1972 published in the Malta *Government Gazette* of October 31 amends the Importation (Control) (Amendment) (No. 6) Regulations 1972 and allows the importation of colour television sets subject to the approval of the Minister for industrial development. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Yugoslavia

IMPORT DUTIES: It has been announced in the Yugoslav *Official Gazette* that import duties on specific equipment for the following industries have been reduced to 10 per cent:

Manufacture of tools:
Tariff nos. 84.21/1; 84.45/1a; 84.45/1b-1; 84.45/1c-5; 84.45/1c-6; 84.45/2a-3; 84.45/2a-5; 84.45/2b-4; 84.45/2c-1; 84.45/2c-2; 84.45/2c-3; 84.45/2c-4; 84.45/2c-5; 84.45/2d; 84.45/2e-3; 84.45/2f-2; 84.45/2g-2; 84.45/2h; 84.45/2l; 84.45/2m; 84.45/2n; 84.48/1; 84.59/2m; 85.11/1a; 85.11/3; 90.16/3; 90.16/4; 90.16/6; 90.22/1; 90.28

Manufacture of cutlery and dishes for hotels and restaurants:
Tariff nos. 84.14/1; 84.21/4g; 84.44/1; 84.45/1b-1; 84.45/1c-1; 84.45/1c-4; 84.45/1c-6; 84.45/2a-4; 84.45/2c-2; 84.45/2c-4; 84.45/2e-3; 84.45/2m; 84.45/20; 84.48/1; 84.59/2m; 85.11/1a; 85.11/3

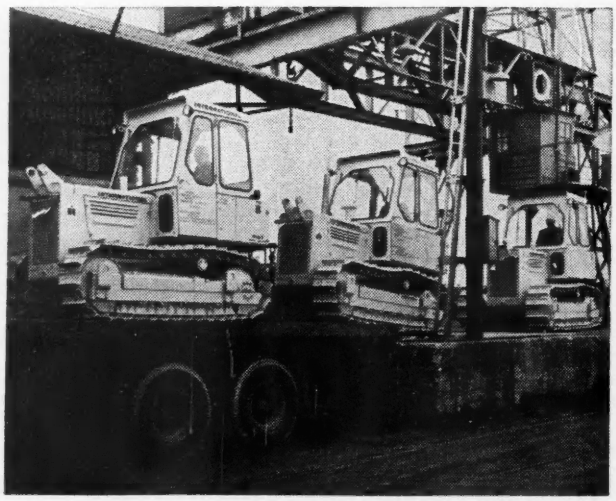
Manufacture of semi-conductors:
Tariff nos. 84.03/4; 84.12/3; 84.17/1j; 84.18/2b; 84.45/2g-2; 84.45/2m; 84.45/2n; 84.46/5; 84.57/2c; 84.59/2m; 84.11/1a; 85.11/1d; 85.11/3; 90.09; 90.21/1; 90.28

Manufacture of electric bulbs:
Tariff nos. 84.11/1b; 84.19/2; 84.45/1c-4; 84.45/1c-6; 84.57/2b; 84.57/3; 85.11/1a; 85.11/3

Manufacture of wire, wire products and screw products:
Tariff nos. 84.03/4; 84.14/1; 84.14/2; 84.17/1d; 84.18/2b; 84.19/2; 84.19/8; 84.20/4; 84.21/3; 84.22/5e; 84.37/3; 84.37/8; 84.45/1a; 84.45/1b-1; 84.45/1b-2; 84.45/1c-4; 84.45/1c-5; 84.45/1c-6; 84.45/2c-4; 84.45/2d; 84.45/2g-2; 84.45/2h; 84.45/2l; 84.45/2n; 84.46/5; 84.59/2m; 85.11/1a; 85.11/1b; 85.11/1d; 85.11/3; 85.11/4; 90.16/6; 90.22/1; 90.28

Film industry:
84.22/5d; 85.14/2; 85.14/3; 85.20/1c; 85.20/1d; 87.03/11; 90.02; 90.08/1; 90.08/2a; 90.08/2b; 90.08/3; 90.10/1; 90.13/1; 90.13/4; 90.28; 92.11/2

EDB ext. 420/475



International Harvester Company of Great Britain Ltd. has received an order from Poland for construction equipment worth about a third of a million pounds. The order, placed by Bumar Foreign Trade Enterprise of Poland, includes 17 TD-8B bulldozers, 20 125B crawler loaders, two BTD-20 bulldozers and a sideboom for pipelaying, all made at Doncaster. The picture shows part of the initial shipment of the bulldozers.

Israel

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to the customs tariff:

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
58.05	In this item, subsection 2030 is superseded by:	
2030	of jute or any other bast fibre	30% *ad val* but not less than IL 0.70 per kg
84.32	In this item, section 1000 is superseded by:	
1000	Page numbering machines; machines for assembling pages by means of perforation and spiralling	20% *ad val*
	Section 2000 is repealed	
	Subsection 9900 is superseded by:	
9900	Other	Exempt
84.59	In this item, subsection 3200 is repealed:	
	Subsection 3500 is superseded by:	
3500	Machinery and equipment for coating and for covering with materials: for the removal of materials; for washing and scouring; for acetification:	
3550	For cleaning metal products or for removing oil therefrom, operating by means of strong agitation	25% *ad val*
3590	Other	Exempt
	Section 4000 is superseded by:	
4000	Machinery and equipment for card clothing on carding cylinders: for coiling hose tubes and flexible cables	Exempt
	Subsection 4500 is superseded by:	
4500	Diving bells or metal diving suits, mechanically equipped or similar equipment	Exempt
	After above subsection shall be inserted:	
4600	Machinery and equipment for aircraft or seacraft	Exempt
	Section 5000 is repealed	
85.22	In this item the following is inserted after subsection 5500	
6000	Transmission and reception apparatus falling under item 85.15	80% *ad val*
7000	That are accessories or parts of goods falling under Chapter 90	10% *ad val*
90.28	In this item, subsection 2500 is superseded by:	
2500	Electric or electronic balances of a sensitivity of 5 cg or more sensitive than 5 cg	10% *ad val*
	Section 4000 is superseded by:	
4000	whose non-electrical counterparts fall under item 90.23	10% *ad val*
	Section 9900 is superseded by:	
9900	Other:	
9910	of a type whose main or sole use is for motor vehicles	65% *ad val*
9990	Other	20% *ad val*

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

RATE OF EXCISE ON CEMENT: The Israeli Minister of Finance has ordered that in the Excise on Cement (Imposition of Excise) Order 1972, subsection (c) shall be superseded by:

	Excise rate
(c) Other cement	
1. if made of clinker released under item 25.23.1000 of the Schedule to the Customs Tariff and Exemptions (Replacement of Schedule) Order 1970, before 1.1.1973	Exempt
2. Other, having been removed from the factory grounds before 1.1.1973	IL 43.00 per ton
3. Other	IL 45.00 per ton

EDB ext. 420/475

AMENDMENTS TO IMPORT LIBERALISATION LIST: The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to the Free Imports Order:

The following items are repealed:

12.07.4000	27.10.5010	27.10.9920	
38.11	44.05.4220	44.14	44.21

Item 29.04 Insert 'Methanol' after 'Organic peroxides' (ie it is excluded from the Liberalisation List)

Item 33.06 In the column 'Special conditions', 'Special approval' shall be indicated

After item 71.02.1010 shall be inserted:

71.02.2000	Precious or semi-precious stones not specified in section 1000	*Special conditions* The importer has a confirmation from the Controller of Diamonds or a person authorised by him that the goods and the import accounts have been examined and approved by him
71.03	Precious or semi-precious stones, synthetic or reconstructed, unworked, cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded stones temporarily strung for convenience of transport)	

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Lebanon

CUSTOMS SURTAX ON TEXTILES: In accordance with Decree No. 3822 of August 31, the export subsidy tax of 10 per cent on certain textile products imported into the Lebanon will continue to be levied until the end of February 1973.

EDB ext. 420/475

TARIFF AMENDMENT: The Lebanese authorities have decreed the following amendment to the customs tariff:

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
21.06	Natural yeasts (active or inactive); Prepared baking powders:	
11	a. Natural yeasts (active or inactive)	25% *ad val*
12	b. Other (no change)	18% *ad val*

EDB ext. 420/475

Iran

FEES FOR SAMPLE TESTING: The Iranian authorities have introduced a series of charges which will be levied for the sample testing of all commercial items imported into Iran. It is understood that these charges will be applied to every consignment entering the country. The testing is designed to ensure that the goods are as stated on the consignment invoice and that they do not contain any harmful ingredients. No further information is available.

EDB ext. 420/475

Sri Lanka

IMPORT DUTY CHANGES: The Central Bank of Ceylon has announced an increase in the rate for Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificates (FEECs) from rupees 55 to rupees 65 per rupees 100 face value of certificates, with effect from November 11. At the

(*continued on next page*)

JANCO جانكو

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SRI LANKA
continued

same time, all imports into Sri Lanka have been made subject to the surrender of FEECs except the following:

Food items: Rice, wheat, flour, wheat grain, infants' milk food, dried fish, masoor dhal, coriander and cummin seed.
Other items: Fertilisers, books, periodicals, magazines, newspapers, maps and charts, two-wheeled tractors, implements and spares for two-wheeled tractors, and raw material, packing material, machinery, equipment and spares required for the manufacture or processing of fertiliser, wheat flour and infants milk food. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

BANK STRIKE: The strike called by the Ceylon Bank Employees' Union last August, involving all of Sri Lanka's 12 commercial banks has now entered its third month. Although the banks are open for only about 1½ hours a day, the strike is reported to have had little or no effect on the export and import trade. **CRE ext. 2278**

South Africa

IMPORT CONTROL REGULATIONS 1973: South African *Government Gazette* notice R.1989 of November 3 gives details of the import control Regulations for 1973. These are effective from January 1, 1973. There are once more four licensing groups:

Group 1—The list of items which may be imported without an import permit from any country has been extended by the addition of 122 items.

Group 2—Permits will be granted on written application, to bona fide merchants and manufacturers to meet their full reasonable requirements. This group covers:

raw materials, components, consumable stores and maintenance spares; also plant, machinery equipment and spares therefor except those for new industries and expansion of existing industries; agricultural tractors, machinery and spares therefor other than those restricted under Group 4; components and sub-assemblies for passenger motor vehicles covered by a valid approved manufacturing programme; aircraft and gliders and spares therefor; professional electronic equipment and spares therefor; artisans' and mechanics' hand tools including portable power tools and spares therefor, except those restricted under Group 4; ships, boats and all other types of vessels and spares therefor.

Group 3—An initial permit allocation of 80 per cent of the permit allocations made to individual importers during 1972 has been announced for the following:

pharmaceutical products and requisites in finished form;*
fungicides, pesticides and insecticides in finished form;*
textile piece goods imported by merchants;*
paper and paperboard imported by merchants;*
* except where restricted under Group 4
alcoholic beverages;
all classes of goods not elsewhere specified;

Group 4—Goods listed under this heading may be imported only if the importer is in possession of a valid permit in which such goods are specifically described. An initial allocation of 80 per cent of their 1972 permit issue has been announced for importers of two items on this list:

confectionery and clothing.

Other quotas have not been disclosed.

Further details are available. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following changes were notified in the South African *Government Gazette* of November 13, 1972:

Specific provisions, at a rate of duty of 20 per cent or 2,400c per 100 kg less 85 per cent of the fob price are made for esters of phthalic acid and for phthalic acid esters of mixed aliphatic alcohols. (BN 29.15 and 38.19) **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Australia

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRIES—GENERAL REVIEW OF THE TARIFF: A notice in *Trade and Industry*, November 2, page 215, gave details of the general review of the Australian customs tariff. In the continuing process of the review the Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has referred the following eight subjects (as numbered on the chart) to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report:

1. Tanned and finished leather; dressed fur. Whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of goods falling within items 41.01 to 41.10 inclusive, 43.01 and 43.02 in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-72 (ref. CRE 2171/72).

2. Leather and leather substitute products. Whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of saddlery and harness, travel goods, handbags and the like and other goods falling within items 42.01, 42.02, sub-items 42.03.4, 42.03.9 (belts only), items 42.04 and 42.05 and sub-item 43.04.9 in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-72) (ref. CRE 2172/72).

3. Hosiery. Whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of goods falling within item 60.03 and sub-item 60.04.4 in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-72 (ref. CRE 2173/72).

4. Foundation garments. Whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of foundation garments falling within item 61.09 and goods falling within item 98.13 in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-72 (ref. CRE 2174/72).

5. Primary shapes produced by rolling, drawing, extruding of non-ferrous metal. Whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of non-ferrous metals falling within the following items or parts of items of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-72:

71.05, 71.07, 71.08, 74.03, 74.04, 74.07, 74.12, 75.02, 75.03.1, 75.03.9, 75.04.1 excluding tube and pipe fittings, 75.04.9 excluding tube and pipe fittings, 77.02, 77.04, 78.01.9, 78.02, 78.03, 78.04, 78.05 excluding tube and pipe fittings, 79.02, 79.03.2, 79.04 excluding tube and pipe fittings, 80.01.1, 80.02, 80.03, 80.04.1, 80.05 excluding tube and pipe fittings, 81.01.2, 81.01.9, 81.02.9, 81.04.4, 81.04.5, 81.04.6, 81.04.7

(Ref. CRE 2175/72)

8. Fibreboard containers, paper bags. Whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of goods falling within item 48.16, and corrugated fibreboard having a substance exceeding 205 grammes per square metre falling within sub-item 48.05.9, of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-72 (ref. CRE 2176/72).

9. Miscellaneous industrial machinery. Whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of industrial machinery and equipment—and other goods, including parts therefor, falling within the following items or parts of items of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-72:

73.40.2, 73.40.3, 73.40.4, 84.11.5 excluding hand operated inflators, 84.11.6 excluding foot operated inflators, 84.11.9 excluding air pumps and compressors, 84.16, 84.17.1, 84.17.2, 84.17.3, 84.17.4 excluding gas-fired water heaters, 84.17.5, 84.17.6, 84.17.9 excluding instantaneous or storage water heaters, 84.18.1 excluding centrifuges, 84.18.4, 84.18.5, 84.18.61 excluding original components in tractors and tractor derivatives, 84.18.69, 84.18.9, 84.19.1, 84.19.9, 84.21.1 excluding pumping units for fire fighting, 84.21.2 excluding hand fire extinguishers, 84.21.3 excluding fire extinguishers, 84.21.5, 84.21.7 excluding garden and field irrigators, appliances for spraying or dispersing pesticides or herbicides, 84.21.9, 84.22.29 excluding chain hoists and chain pulley tackle, 84.23.92, 84.41 excluding machine heads imported separately, 84.42, 84.54.3, 84.54.9, 84.55.9 parts and accessories falling within 84.55.9 for goods of a kind falling within 84.54.3 and 84.54.9, 84.57, 84.58, 84.59.1, 84.59.2, 84.59.3, 84.59.5, 84.59.6, 84.59.9, 84.60, 84.62 other than 84.62.4, 84.63.1 excluding goods for use as original components in engines for tractors or tractor derivatives, 84.63.6, 84.63.7, 84.63.8, 84.64, 84.65, ex 96.02.5 being brushes being parts for non-domestic type vacuum cleaners only

This reference supersedes that on industrial machinery and equipment under the review of chapter 84 (No. 10) published in *Trade and Industry*, June 16, 1971. Relevant evidence which has already been submitted may stand unless it requires updating (ref. CRE 2177/72).

11. Pumps and compressors. Whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of pumps, pumping equipment and air and gas compressors—and other goods, including parts therefor, falling within the following items or parts of items of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-72:

84.11.1, 84.11.4, 84.11.5 inflators only, 84.11.6 inflators only, 84.11.9 pumps and compressors only, 84.21.1 only pumping units specially designed for fire fighting

This reference supersedes that on pumps, pumping equipment, air and gas compressors, etc., under the review of chapter 84 (No. 2) published in *Trade and Industry*, June 16, 1971. Relevant evidence may stand unless it requires updating (ref. CRE 2178/72).

Details of the tariff items under which the above goods are dutiable may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch (ext. 468/469/401).

These matters have been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra which has been asked to notify the Australian authorities as soon as possible of United Kingdom interests proposing to give evidence; notification in this instance must be given to the Australian authorities not later than December 8. Before that date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should advise Commercial Relations and Exports Division, quoting the CRE reference number. Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the facilities provided by the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. **CRE ext. 2318/2319**

New Zealand

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES—WINES AND VERMOUTHS: The New Zealand Government has issued Customs Tariff Amendment Order (No 19) 1972, which came into force on October 13, amending Tariff items 22.05.011, 22.05.021, 22.05.029, 22.05.031, 22.05.039, 22.06.001, 22.06.011 and 22.06.019, which should now read as follows:

Number	Description	Unit	Rates of duty: British Preferential	Most favoured nation	General tariff
	CHAPTER 22 BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR				
22.05	Wine of fresh grapes; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol:				
22.05.011	Other sparkling wine containing not more than 40 per cent of proof spirit per gal.	gal.	$2.50	$2.95 SA $2.42	$3.25
	Wine (except sparkling wine) and grape must, containing not more than 25 per cent of proof spirit grape must, containing not more than 25 per cent of proof spirit:				
22.05.021	In bottles per gal.	gal.	$2.10 Aul $2.32	$2.40 SA $2.32	$2.60
22.05.029	Otherwise packed per gal.	gal.	$2.10 Aul $2.32	$2.40 SA $2.32	$2.60
	Wine (except sparkling wine) and grape must, containing more than 25 per cent but not more than 40 per cent of proof spirit:				
22.05.031	In bottles per gal.	gal.	$2.10 Aul $2.32	$2.40 SA $2.32	$2.60
22.05.039	Otherwise packed per gal.	gal.	$2.10 Aul $2.32	$2.40 SA $2.32	$2.60
22.06	Vermouths, and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts:				
22.06.001	Vermouths containing not more than 40 per cent of proof spirit per gal.	gal.	$1.45 Aul $1.67	$1.75 SA $1.67	$1.75
	Wines of fresh grapes (except vermouths) flavoured with aromatic extracts:				
22.06.011	Containing not more than 25 per cent of proof spirit per gal.	gal.	$2.10 Aul $2.32	$2.40 SA $2.32	$2.60
22.06.019	Containing more than 25 per cent but not more than 40 per cent of proof spirit per gal.	gal.	$2.10 Aul $2.32	$2.40 SA $2.32	$2.60

Aul = Australia
SA = South Africa

EDB ext. 401/468/469

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRIES — IMPORT LICENSING — CERTAIN RUBBER PRODUCTS (AMENDMENT): The New Zealand Tariff and Development Board has issued the following amendment relating to the public hearing scheduled for Tuesday, March 6, 1973 (see *Trade and Industry*, October 26, pages 169-171).

Interested parties are hereby notified that the public hearing scheduled for Tuesday, March 6, 1973 regarding 'other' rubber products of tariff item 40.06.019 (Schedule B to Tariff and Development Board Notice No. 298 of September 19, 1972) should not include rubber thread. Accordingly tariff item 40.06.019 should read as follows:

ex 40.06.019	Other (excluding thread)	10% Can 15%	30%

Ref. CRE 1162/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

CUSTOMS ACT—DUMPING DUTY: The New Zealand Minister of Customs has issued the following notice:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 129 (1) of the Customs Act 1966, as amended by section 6 of the Customs Amendment Act 1971, notice is hereby given that dumping duty at rates, determined in accordance with section 129 (4) (d), and notified, or to be notified, to particular importers in respect of specific overseas exporters, will be payable in respect of the following goods:

Tariff item	Goods	Origin
	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerised, and whether or not linear (for example phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyds, polyallyl esters and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones):	All sources except Canada and Australia
	Plates, sheets, strip, film and foil:	
39.01.101	Floor coverings	
	Polymerisation and copolymerisation products (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumaroneindene resins):	
	Plates, sheets, strip, film and foil:	
39.02.081	Floor coverings	
	Floor coverings prepared on a base of paper or paperboard, whether or not cut to size, with or without a coating of linoleum compound:	
48.12.001	Having a coating consisting wholly or partly of artificial plastic materials	
48.12.009	Other	
	Linoleum and materials prepared on a textile base in a similar manner to lineoleum, whether or not cut to shape or of a kind used as floor coverings; floor coverings consisting of a coating applied on a textile base, cut to shape or not:	
59.10.011	Having a coating consisting wholly or partly of artificial plastic materials	
59.01.019	Other	

This decision shall take effect in respect of all imports shipped from the country of export on and after June 23, 1972.

Wellington, October 6, 1972.

(Note: This decision to impose a duty to counter 'sales dumping' does not replace the decision of June 23, 1972 which imposed ordinary dumping duty on similar goods.) **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

(continued on next page)

NEW ZEALAND
continued

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORT: Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
87.09.001 to 87.09.005	Motor cycles, etc.

Ref. CRE 1162/72. **CRE ext. 2321**

CANCELLATION OF TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD INQUIRY—WASTE AND SCRAP OF PLASTIC (tariff items 39.01.199, 39.02.199, 39.03.299, 39.04.099, 39.05.199 and 39.06.199): The New Zealand Tariff and Development Board inquiry set down for Tuesday, November 7 to investigate the nature and extent of the protection considered necessary in respect of the importation of the above goods was cancelled (see *Trade and Industry*, July 27, pages 175-177). Ref. CRE 1162/72. **CRE ext. 2321**

Canada

TEXTILE LABELLING AND ADVERTISING REGULATIONS The Canadian Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs has announced proposed amendments to the Textile Labelling Regulations. The changes are designed to meet some basic problems and include amendments which will (1) permit dealers, including manufacturers, to sell goods until June 1, 1973, under a point of sale label as prescribed by Section 15(a) of the regulations; (2) abolish the requirement for the country of origin to appear in both English and French; (3) give permission for the country of origin and the identity of the dealer to be shown on a separate label from the representation label; and (4) permit articles such as embroidery thread, ropes and twines to be sold if the information required by the regulations is shown on a sign surmounting the goods or in close proximity. Foundation garments containing rubber, (rtn) Spandex or other elastomers may be labelled to indicate elastomer, but percentages by weight of elastomer need not be shown. Copies of the announcement are available from Export Data Branch, Tariff Section. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

PRODUCTS CONTAINING DIETHYLSTILBESTROL: The Canadian Food and Drug Directorate has announced that all notices of compliance for drug products containing diethylstilbestrol for use as growth promotants in livestock will be suspended with effect from January 1, 1973. Copies of the announcement, which also states that from January 1, 1973, sales of the products for growth promotion will be unlawful and that the drug should no longer be used in feed or as implants, are available from Export Data Branch, Tariff Section. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

Jamaica

IMPORT LICENSING—BARBED WIRE: The Jamaican authorities have announced in Notice 2784 dated October 28 that licences are no longer required for barbed wire. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON TEXTILES: Government Notice to Importers No. 2779 dated September 4 restricts imports of all textiles. Prohibitions have been placed on some items. Inquirers should specify the product in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

EXPORT INDUSTRY ENCOURAGEMENT LAW 1956: Printed paper bound and unbound has been declared 'an approved product' for the purposes of the Export Industry Encouragement Law 1956. A notice that consideration was being given to designate these products appeared in *Trade and Industry* dated June 8, 1972, page 445. Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica. **CRE ext. 2627**

INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVES LAW 1956: Towelling (woven from yarn and the products therefrom) has been declared 'an approved product' for the purposes of the Industrial Incentives Law 1956. A notice that consideration was being given to designate these products appeared in *Trade and Industry* dated October 5, page 16. Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica. **CRE ext. 2627**

Uruguay

EXEMPTIONS FROM PRIOR DEPOSITS—PRIVATE SECTOR: Central Bank Circular 407 of October 25 amends Circular 397 which dealt with exemptions from prior deposits (see *Trade and Industry*, September 14). The main effects of the new circular are as follows:

Surchargeable goods will be exempted from prior deposit provided that the values of the import declaration per importer do not exceed, during the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, 232 per cent of the percentages exempted from prior deposit for the period July 1 to December 31, 1971.

Goods originating from a LAFTA member or exempt from duties, surcharges, consular fees and all other import taxes or charges up to July 21, 1971 will be exempted from prior deposit provided that the values of import declarations per importer do not exceed during the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, 100 per cent of the percentages exempted from prior deposit during the period July 1 to December 31, 1971. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Venezuela

TARIFF REVISION: At a recent press conference the President of Venezuela said that the main objective of the present tariff reform was the stimulation of industrial development and the preparation of the nation for competition in the external market. He added that the new tariffs, originally intended for introduction on January 1, 1973, but now likely to be delayed, would seek to reduce the cost of articles of greater consumption while the cost of luxury items would be increased. Income from the new tariffs would be slightly greater than before, but this was a consequence and not an objective of the reform.

Another recent Venezuelan Government announcement indicated that licence protection for local industry would be completely withdrawn on January 1, 1973 and that some 5,000 items, so far unspecified, which had been barred would be permitted as imports. A further development in the tariff field is that the Venezuelan Government has taken powers to raise tariff rates, where desired, to 500 per cent *ad valorem*. Previously Venezuelan law prohibited the imposition of customs duties at a rate of more than 100 per cent. Indications are, however, that duties anywhere near the 500 per cent figure will be exceptional. **CRE ext. 2288**

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Consumer protection in a unitary gas industry

—Mr. Peter Emery

'GOVERNMENT plans for the future of the gas industry have now been carried into execution,' said Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Industry, at the Institution of Gas Engineers Autumn Research Luncheon last week. 'The Gas Bill became law on August 9, 1972, and the British Gas Corporation will come into operation on January 1, 1973'.

'To be a unitary industry instead of a federal one reflects the change from local gas production to central gas supply from the North Sea. This is a big change, and the North Sea operating companies have invested heavily. It is estimated that the total expenditure by the operators by 1971 was £450-£500 million, and that about half this sum had been paid to UK residents. As a consequence of a central gas supply there is a need to centralise many gas-industry functions in this final stage of the change which began when area gas boards were set up in 1949, each board by merger of many small public or private undertakings.

'One further change which we are about to see in gas affairs lies in the field of gas consumer protection,' Mr. Emery continued. 'Hitherto the guardians of gas-consumer interests have been the Area Gas Consultative Councils, matching the Area Gas Boards with whom the public dealt. But now that responsibility in the industry is being vested in one central body, it is necessary to match this authority with a central body on the other side of the counter, so to speak. Hence the National Gas Consumers' Council.' Lady Macleod of Borve has accepted the Chairmanship of the National Gas Consumers Council. Area Gas Consultative Councils are to become Regional Gas Consumers Councils from January 1, 1973.

'Gas consumers are thus getting an extra measure of protection. Complaints at the regional level—about service and so forth—will continue to be dealt with regionally. At the national level we have provided that the National Council shall be informed by the Corporation of the Corporation's general plans, tariff proposals and major matters of this sort affecting the whole body of gas consumers. This idea of a National Council is very much in line with the thinking of the Select Committee on Nationalised Industries. We are also taking steps, as recommended by the Committee, to ensure not only that the Consumer Councils shall be independent of the gas industry—as they always have been—but that they shall be seen to be independent.

'A word about the change in the Councils' titles from "Consultative" to "Consumers". This does not imply any reduction in the amount of consultation expected to take place between industry and consumers' representatives. In fact, with the National Council coming on the scene, there will be more. But in the past, use of term "Consultative" has led to confusion. The public has not always realised that the Councils were there for their protection. People have not known where to turn for advice and help when in dispute with their Area Gas Boards. There is a better chance of the term "Consumer Council" being readily understood.'

Cost of searching airline passengers is £1 million a year

—Mr. Michael Heseltine

THE cost of searching airline passengers and their baggage is over £1 million a year in payments to over 30 airlines. This was revealed by Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, addressing the British Airline Pilots Association last week. The scheme has been operating for five months.

Said Mr. Heseltine: 'It is never easy to judge the deterrent value of any particular security measure, but BOAC alone and at Heathrow only in the third quarter of this year removed from passengers a vast range of weapons and potential weapons and ammunition. The

(continued on page 375)

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, attended the first meeting of the Yorkshire and Humberside Industrial Development Board. The picture shows the Minister with members of the Board and the two senior DTI regional officers. Seated (left to right): Mr. S. M. de Bartolome, chairman; Mr. Chataway; and Mr. J. L. C. Pratt. Standing: Mr. W. A. B. Brown; Mr. J. H. McEnery, DTI Regional Director; Mr. J. H. Neill; Mr. A. G. Martin; Mr. W. D. Sharp; and Mr. A. R. U. Graham, DTI Regional Industrial Director. Mr. E. Hayhurst and Mr. G. N. Hunter are also members of the Board, the appointment of which was announced in the November 9 issue, page 251.

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The Industrial Expansion Teams at the D.T.I. can help your firm to grow. If you are planning to expand your business, you should get in touch with us now. We can provide you with full details about Britain's Areas for Expansion, and the Government's new package of incentives to encourage industrial growth in these areas. The more generous scale of assistance now available could be the chance of a lifetime for your firm.

Where are the areas? The Areas for Expansion have been extended. They cover the whole of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, Northern and North-West England, Yorkshire and Humberside, some parts of the Midlands and much of South-West England. And remember that now, whether your firm is planning to expand into, or to expand or modernise within these areas, your project could qualify for considerable benefits.

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(Certain service industry projects may be considered for these two benefits.)

3. Rent-free Factories. Government factories are available for rent or sale. You could qualify for a rent-free period of two years.

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The Industrial Expansion Teams—and how they can help you.

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Headquarters.
London, tel: 01-834 2255 ext. 88

Scotland.
Glasgow, tel: 041-248 2855

Wales.
Tel. Cardiff 62131 (STD code 0222)

Northern Region.
Tel. Newcastle-upon-Tyne 27575 (STD code 0632)

North West.
Manchester, tel: 061-236 2171

Yorkshire & Humberside.
Tel. Leeds 38232 (STD code 0532)

East Midlands.
Tel. Nottingham 46121 (STD code 0602)

West Midlands.
Birmingham, tel: 021-643 8191/8221

South West.
Tel. Plymouth 21891 (STD code 0752) or Bristol 21071 (STD code 0272)

London & South East.
London, tel: 01-828 4355 ext. 50

Eastern Region.
London, tel: 01-828 6271 ext. 104 or 61

Northern Ireland.
Tel. Belfast 34488 (STD code 0232)

To: The Industrial Expansion Team, Department of Trade and Industry, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU.

Please send me full details of the benefits available in the Areas for Expansion.

Name_____

Position in Company_____

Nature of Business_____

Company_____

Address_____

_____

The Areas for Expansion TI/7

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

AIRLINE SEARCHES COST £1 MILLION

continued

figures speak for themselves. These include 19 revolvers, pistols, shot guns and rifles, over 300 rounds of ammunition and 800 pellets, 160 antique replica and toy firearms, over 400 knives and various axes, swords, bayonets and open razors. Incidentally, they also removed from passengers, a 2 ft. spanner, a packet of rocket fuel, a quantity of chloroform and a camel whip.'

Turning to the question of physical security at our airports, Mr. Heseltine said that the Ministry of Defence, at his request and under the auspices of the National Aviation Security Committee, had completed comprehensive security surveys of airports in the United Kingdom. 'These surveys undertaken with the full co-operation of the airport authorities have had three main objectives. First, to review existing security arrangements directing special attention to the landside/airside boundary, the security of certain vulnerable points, and the organisation for dealing with security matters at the airports. Secondly, to consider whether improvements are required. And thirdly, to recommend the action which might be taken to effect any improvements found to be necessary. It is important now to ensure that any action arising from the survey reports is implemented promptly and effectively. And I shall be keeping closely in touch with this,' he said.

British Steel—£54 million half-year operating profit

THE British Steel Corporation made an operating profit of £54 million in the six months ended September 30, 1972, but after allowing for depreciation (£40 million), interest charges (£19 million) and other items there was a deficit of £6 million. This compares with a deficit of £20 million in the first half of the previous financial year and £68 million in that year as a whole, which ended on April 1, 1972. The improved financial result largely reflects the continuing drive to higher operating efficiencies throughout the Corporation.

Notwithstanding difficulties arising from the aftermath of the coal strike and from the docks strike, crude steel production during the six months (at 11.8 million tonnes) was approximately one million tons higher than in the corresponding period last year. At the end of this period there were signs of some improvement in home demand which for most of the six months had kept deliveries down to the seriously depressed levels of last year. The weak export market and low prices experienced in 1971/72 persisted for most of the period, with some improvement during the last two months. Export despatches were then seriously disrupted by the docks strike. But for this, export deliveries would have been higher than in the first half of 1971/72.

Progress on capital construction fell short of programme due to contractors' work being disrupted by labour disputes and to delays in starting major projects. Intense efforts are being made to recover this setback during the remainder of the year.

Improved demand is still largely restricted to the lighter end of the Corporation's product range and demand for heavy steel products continues at a low level.

The Patent Agency profession

ON the initiative of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, a mixed committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Professor Peter Pratt of Imperial College, London, to review the profession of Patent Agency, and particularly to consider qualifications and abilities Patent Agents should have to enable them to meet adequately the professional needs of inventors and industry generally. The Committee invites any views on this subject, in writing, which should be sent by January 31, 1973, to Mr. T. Z. Gold, Secretary, Staple Inn Buildings North, High Holborn, London WC1V 7QB.

British-Soviet Maritime Commission

THE Fourth Session of the Joint British-Soviet Maritime Commission took place on November 13-14 in London at the Department of Trade and Industry. The two delegations reviewed developments in international shipping and exchanged views on aspects of shipping policy of common interest to their countries. The meeting provided the occasion for a valuable and constructive discussion between officials of the shipping departments of the two Governments.

The Joint Commission was set up under Article 4 of the Treaty on Merchant Navigation between the UK and the USSR which was signed in London on April 3, 1968 (Cmnd. 3680) and ratified by the two Governments earlier this year. Previous sessions of the Commission were held in Moscow in July 1968, in London in October 1969 and in Moscow in September 1970.

As indicated in Article 4 of the Treaty, the purpose of the Commission is to maintain and develop effective working relations between the shipping departments, to foster mutual consultation and exchange of information and to encourage the development of contacts between the two shipping industries.

CAA to examine flight time limitations

THE Civil Aviation Authority is to set up an inquiry under the chairmanship of Group Captain Bader to see whether changes are required in the flight time limitations imposed on pilots of public transport aircraft. This was announced on November 16 by Lord Boyd-Carpenter, Chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority, in a speech to the BALPA symposium in London.

Official appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments:

Councillor J. R. B. Turner, of Horsforth, Mr. R. M. N. Gray, of Sheffield, and Mr. J. A. J. Rylatt, of Leeds, as members of the Yorkshire Electricity Consultative Council.

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Access to information held by credit reference bureaux

IN Chapter 9 of its recent report (Cmnd. 5012) the Committee on Privacy under the chairmanship of Sir Kenneth Younger recommended that a person should have a legally enforceable right of access to the information held about him by a credit reference bureau and of ensuring the accuracy of a credit register report on him. It also recommended that a person refused credit because of a bureau report should be told on request the source of the report. The Committee on Consumer Credit under the chairmanship of the late Lord Crowther also discussed in its report (Chapter 9.1 in Volume 1 of Cmnd. 4596) the possible problems arising from lenders using information from such bureaux.

The Department of Trade and Industry is preparing legislation to reform the law on consumer credit generally. It is considering the possibility of incorporating provisions to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee on Privacy referred to above. The Department has invited the views of those in the credit reference business with which it already has contact. It would welcome any views or comments which others may wish to submit to it on the nature and scope of any right which might appropriately be conferred upon individuals. This could give them a right, whether or not they have been refused credit, to be informed of, and to ensure the accuracy and balance of, credit register reports upon them.

Any views or comments should be submitted in writing to Industrial and Commercial Policy Division, 2 Room 168, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1.

Purchase Tax on drugs and medicines

THE Commissioners of Customs and Excise have made a Direction under Section 17(3) of the Purchase Tax Act 1963 entitled the Purchase Tax (No. 5) Direction 1972 which temporarily exempts further essential drugs and medicines from tax. The effect of the Direction, which is operative from November 15, 1972, is to make the following additions to the entries contained in the Schedule to the Purchase Tax (No. 5) Order 1971.

To Head II of the Schedule

Hexamine mandelate
Tranexamic acid

To Head IV of the Schedule

The following, prepared for inhalation by aerosol:

Influenza vaccine providing in each immunising treatment (four inhalations) 360 i.u. inactiviated A Aichi 2/68
120 i.u. inactivated B Netherlands 78/66
120 i.u. inactivated B Berkeley 1/71.

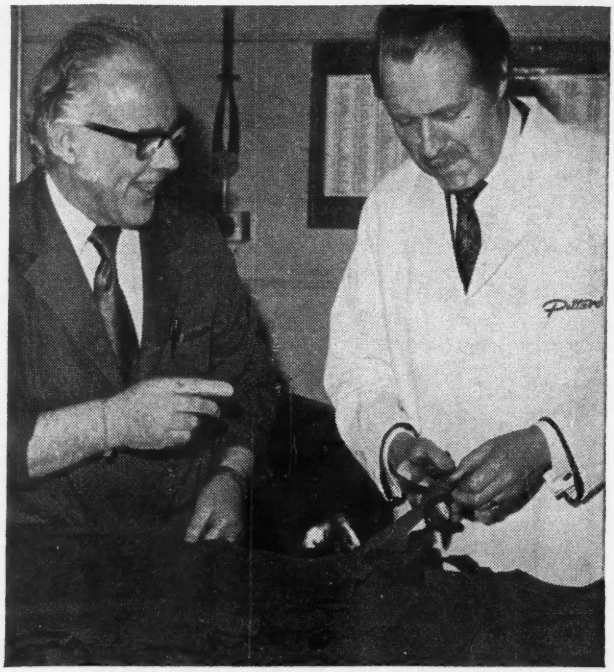
The Treasury will in due course be asked to make an Order which will give permanent statutory effect to this Direction. Traders known to be concerned are being separately notified.

Big store chain cancels price increases

AFTER discussion with the Department of Trade and Industry's special Prices Unit, one of Britain's biggest store chains, F. W. Woolworth and Co. has cancelled price increases agreed with suppliers several months before the Government's price restraint measures were announced.

The increases, affecting a wide range of different items from cosmetics to coffee, and toiletries to household goods, were due to take effect as soon as new stock reached Woolworth's 1,084 branches throughout the country, and in some cases the increases had already been implemented.

Following last week's announcement by the Government of its prices policy, the company telephoned the Prices Unit for advice. Subsequently, instructions were issued to branches to cancel those increases which had not yet taken place, and where they had, to revert to pre-standstill prices. Since many of the items affected were pre-priced, this has also involved the company in discussions with its suppliers, most of whom agreed to the cut in prices.



Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, tries his hand at cutting gloving leather in the grading room at the works of C. W. Pittard and Co. Ltd., Yeovil, Somerset. Looking on is the firm's chief grader, Mr. J. Conway. The company exports over 40 per cent of its goods to countries in many parts of the world. While in the area, Mr. Grant spoke at meetings of Exeter Chamber of Commerce and South Somerset and West Dorset Productivity Association.

PPS for Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs

THE Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has appointed Mr. Richard Napier Luce, MP for Arundel, to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary.

Mr. Luce, aged 36, entered Parliament in April 1971 and is secretary to the Conservative Parliamentary Party Consumer Protection Committee. He was formerly a Marketing Manager in industry, and was from 1968 to 1971 the first Director of the National Innovations Centre, a consumer organisation.

Clearance of merger proposals by DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that, on the information at present before them, it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed mergers between the following companies:

(1) Thomas Tilling Ltd. and Vokes Group Ltd.
(2) Richard, Johnson & Nephew Ltd. and Leeds Assets Ltd.

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PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the items in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13

Govan shipbuilders

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development made a statement on Govan Shipbuilders Ltd. He had been asked what discussions he had had with the directors of Govan Shipbuilders as to the amount of their issued share capital, how much of the proposed loan to Govan Shipbuilders had been paid to date and when it was expected the total would be paid, and what conditions he attached to the loan granted, in particular what consideration he had given to introducing the money by way of equity. Mr. Chataway replied: 'Government investment in the company will take the four forms recommended by the Hill Samuel report: equity to cover the purchase of fixed assets, long-term loans to provide working capital, and grants to cover contractual losses; these three sources will be supplemented by a Government guarantee bank overdraft to meet day to day requirements. The exact proportions of this mix will be decided in the light of the Company's final capital structure which is still under consideration. To cover the Company's immediate requirements, the Government has purchased £5 million of equity, guaranteed a bank overdraft up to a maximum of £2 million and is negotiating a long-term loan to provide working capital.'

Asked for his plans for Government directors on the Board of Govan Shipbuilders, he said that as sole shareholder, the Government had full control of the company and approved all appointments to the board of directors.

How frequently did he receive financial reports from Govan Shipbuilders, and did such reports indicate that progress was generally in line with the advice he had previously been given? queried a Member. Replied Mr. Chataway: 'As promised in the statement made by my rt. hon. Friend to the House on February 28, we are currently holding detailed negotiations with the company on monitoring arrangements. A long-term profit-and-loss forecast to be rolled forward annually will be produced, and this will be supplemented by quarterly profit-and-loss statements against which the accuracy of the long-term forecast can be checked. We will also receive yard contract summaries showing actual costs of construction of ships against estimated stage costs and fixed prices; periodic cash flow statements; and quarterly and annual balance sheets. In addition to financial monitoring, we are discussing with the company checks on its development using the Maynard report for reference.'

The shipbuilding industry

Asked a statement on the progress of the appraisal of the shipbuilding industry being carried out by his department, Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said the appraisal was making good progress and 'I still expect to have the consultants' report by the end of the year,' he said.

Answering a question as to how the total amount, of Government financial aid and support to the shipbuilding industry had been divided between the different shipbuilding districts, Mr Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, provided the following information:

In the five financial years 1967/8 to 1971/72 the total financial assistance specific to shipbuilding provided by the Shipbuilding Industry Board, by the Minister of Technology and by the Department of Trade and Industry amount to £60.1 million divided as follows:

	£ million
Upper Clyde	30.2
Lower Clyde	5.2
East Scotland	0.5
North East England	5.9
North West England	1.5
East England	0.6
South England	1.2
Northern Ireland	15.0

Asked for the proposals for assistance to the British shipping industry for the placing of orders in British shipyards, Mr. Walker said he was awaiting proposals from the Chamber of Shipping and the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association.

North Sea oil

A Member asked for a statement on the devices which the department proposes to use in order to evaluate the amount of expenditure in the United Kingdom by oil companies operating in the United Kingdom sector of the Continental Shelf. Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, said: 'My Department is in close touch with oil companies engaged in offshore developments so as to assess the extent of British industry's participation and to decide what additional measures may be necessary to help such industry obtain an increased share of this market.'

As to what extent the exploration and development of North Sea oil would be subjected to conditions imposed by the European Economic Community, he said North Sea oil was a national asset and would continue to be so treated.

In response to another question he listed the official documents published by the department on the subject of North Sea oil since June 1970:

February 24, 1971: Continental Shelf Act Annual Report for year 1969-70
March 28, 1972: Continental Shelf Act Annual Report for year 1970-71
February 24, 1971: Petroleum (Production) Act 1934 Account 1969-70
March 28, 1972: Petroleum (Production) Act 1934 Account 1970-71

Official Gazette Notices
September 8, November 20, December 4, 1970 and November 12, 1971: Announcements of awards for the 3rd round of licensing
June 22, 1971: Invitation to apply for the 4th round of licensing
April 7, and September 15, 1972: Announcement of awards for the 4th round of licensing
August 1972: *Oilfield*—The Market Place for Northern firms (published in association with North East Development Council)

Mr. Grant, outlining his department's policy in relation to the building of oil-rig supply vessels for use in North Sea oil fields, said: 'There are no schemes of Government assistance specifically for oil-rig supply vessels, but the builders of such vessels are eligible for construction grants and the ship owners to credit on the normal terms. The prospeltive market for supply vessels in the North Sea is among the subjects considered by consultants in a report recently submitted to the Government to which consideration is now being given.

No mobile drilling platforms were at present under construction here. Several British shipyards had the technical capability, but the decision to build them had had to be a commercial one. Several fixed production platforms were being fabricated here. 'We are well placed for future orders,' said he.

Mr. Grant said he had received the report on the study being carried out by the International Management and Engineering Group of Great Britain into the market for goods and services to exploit offshore oil and gas. The recommendations were being studied and a statement would be made as soon as possible.

Asked about the Government's attitude towards a Common Market energy policy so far as it concerned British North Sea oil, Mr. Walker replied: 'The Government will ensure that British interests are taken fully into account as Community energy policy is developed.'

What changes had been made in the Government's energy policy as a result of the announced discoveries of oil and gas off the coasts of Great Britain? asked a Member. Mr. Walker said the discoveries were welcome in helping to diversify our sources of energy supply. 'Like its predecessor, the Government is encouraging the rapid development of these sources,' he said.

Europe's oil supplies

Asked for a statement on new proposals submitted by the Brussels Commission as part of its plans for a comprehensive Community energy policy in relation to safeguarding Europe's oil supplies, Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry said: 'All the proposals submitted by the Commission will be taken into account in formulating the energy policy requested at the Summit Conference. It would be premature to make a statement on the substance of the proposals now.'

What was the cost per ton of oil purchased by the Central Electricity Generating Board at the present time, and what was it in 1968 and 1970? asked a Member. Mr. Emery said the exact price paid for oil by the Central Electricity Generating Board was a commercial matter between the Board and its suppliers. Some information on average prices paid by the electricity industry as a whole was available in Table 92 of the Department's Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1972.

Machine-tool imports

A Member asked Mr. Walker whether his attention has been drawn to the practice of a major machine tool firm, details of which have been sent to him, of licensing sub-contractors build machine tools in India which are then shipped back to the United Kingdom for resale by the parent company; and what action he proposes to take.' Mr. Walker replied: 'I am aware of this long-standing licensing arrangement which is of benefit to the company concerned and results in a nett addition of work for the people of Coventry.'

Defence contracts

Mr. Grant replied to a question asking what steps he had taken to help British firms involved in defence contracts, what further plans he had in this respect, and whether he would make a statement. He said: 'My Department is not responsible for any special assistance to firms involved in defence contracts. The measures of assistance available to private industry are set out

(continued on next page)

PARLIAMENT
continued

in appendix 20 to the Sixth Report from the Expenditure Committee (volume III) published in July this year, and information on assistance to individual industries over the last two years was given in my reply to a question by the honourable Member for Newark on October 19.'

Investment grants

A Member asked how many companies were still in dispute with his department about claims for investment grants on equipment purchased or ordered prior to the deadline in October 1970; and how many were located in West Cumberland and in the Whitehaven constituency.

What was the total amount of money claimed as investment grants by companies in development areas before the deadline in October 1970 which was being disputed by the department? Mr. Grant said a number of companies were in various stages of negotiation with the department regarding the provision of evidence necessary to satisfy the department under Section 1 of the Investment and Building Grants Act 1971 that expenditure incurred is eligible for grant because it falls due under a contract made before October 27, 1970. 'It is not possible to assess if a particular company regards itself as having entered into dispute during negotiations or as remaining in dispute after rejection of an application,' he said.

Concorde

Asked what representations he had made regarding the confirmation of Concorde orders in the United States of America, Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, said the manufacturers were discussing the terms of possible sales contracts with a number of major United States airlines, and had the full support of the British and French Governments.

Post-Apollo programme

Three questions were put in the post-Apollo programme. What further discussions had there been with the United States administration about British participation in the post-Apoll programme? Would the Secretary of State put proposals to European Economic Community countries for the re-convening of the Brussels Conference on a European space programme, and European participation in the post-Apollo programme? Would he support in principle and financially British participation in the United States post-Apollo space programme, and what stage had discussions with the United States and European governments reached on this question. Mr. Heseltine: 'I have had some informal discussions with American space officials about the post-Apollo programme. The need to rationalise the resources currently devoted to space activities by the separate European nations and to create a suitable agency to administer them was discussed at a meeting of European Ministers in Paris last week. Further discussions on the programe content and organisation of such an arrangement will be held at a meeting of the European Space Conference in December. Meanwhile the option of European participation in the Post-Apollo programme has been kept open.'

Airline fares

What modification of the financial targets of the airline corporations for the current year were being considered in view of the limitation of fare rises imposed by the Civil Aviation Authority? asked a Member. Mr. Heseltine said he had received no representations on this subject.

Rotating-cylinder rudders

Asked if he would draw the attention of the shipping and shipbuilding industries to benefits to be derived from the rotating cylinder rudder invented by the National Physical Laboratory, Mr. Heseltine said this rudder had already been drawn to the industries' attention in the usual ways. 'In this case there is in addition the attraction of a full-size prototype of which a demonstration will be held,' he said.

Rolls-Royce companies

A Member asked for the contract value of components and materials supplied to Rolls-Royce Ltd., for which no payment has been received by the suppliers and which have been used by Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd., in jet engines supplied to Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Heseltine said this was a matter for Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd., and the Receiver of Rolls-Royce Ltd.

Asked when he now expected an announcement from the independent assessor on the sum to be paid for the acquisition of the assets of Rolls-Royce Ltd. by Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd., he said he could not forecast when the independent expert would come to his decision.

On the part his department played in bringing about the changes in the senior management of Rolls-Royce, leading to the departure of Mr. Ian Morrow and Lord Cole, and the appointment of Mr. Kenneth Wilkinson, the Minister said the appointments were made by the board. The Government, as sole shareholder, was concerned in the appointments, which were made with its approval.

Asked when he expected the liquidator with the old Rolls-Royce Co. to complete his examination, he said it was a matter for the Joint Liquidators and he could not forecast when they would complete the liquidation.

Teesside airport

Asked what appeal he had received regarding the refusal of an air transport licence for the operation of day-return scheduled flights between Teesside Airport and Amsterdam, Mr. Heseltine said none.

Asked for a statement about Government policy regarding the development of Teesside Airport, he said it was a matter, in the first instance, for the Teesside Airport Joint Committee to decide, advised as appropriate by the Civil Aviation Authority.

VTOL co-ordination

What action had been taken to co-ordinate the use of vertical take-off and landing projects in all aspects? asked a Member. Mr. Heseltine said: 'My Department is co-ordinating studies of the design and use of various forms of future short-haul inter-city air transport, including vertical take-off and landing, with industry, airline operators, the Civil Aviation Authority, the British Airports Authority and others.'

Hi-jacking of aircraft and security

A Member asked the Secretary of State if he would take steps to suspend air traffic with Libya consequent upon the support given by the Government of that country to the hi-jacking of the Lufthansa Boeing 727 on October 29, 1972, in view of the fact that that Government had consistently harboured and aided and abetted those responsible for such crimes. Mr. Heseltine said suspension of air services would be ineffective unless it had wide international support. The International Civil Aviation Organisation was working on a new convention to provide for effective international action, and we were giving our full support to this urgent task.

Asked if he was satisfied with the existing security arrangements at British airports, he said security precautions were kept closely and regularly under review. To this end, comprehensive security surveys of our major airports had recently been completed.

The security of airports was a matter for the airport authorities. However, in relation to measures to combat hi-jacking and other acts of violence the Government were meeting an important part of the cost including the costs of airlines in searching their passengers and baggage

Fare increases

What directions had he given to the Civil Aviation Authority on the consideration of applications for fares increases by domestic airlines operators? a Member asked Mr. Heseltine. He said none.

Aircraft noise

Mr. Heseltine, asked what consideration he had given to moving the positions of noise monitoring equipment at airports, said monitoring systems at airports where the Secretary of State had responsibility for noise measures were continually under review.

Asked when he expected to receive the advice he had requested from the Noise Advisory Council concerning aircraft flight paths around Heathrow Airport, he said the Council was only asked to carry out this work in October 1972 and it was much too early to start setting a timescale as they assessed the scale of the problem that confronted them.

Would he provide development funding for a new civil-airliner project particularly with quiet engines or short take-off and landing characteristics? He replied 'The initiative for such a project would lie with the manufacturers. I am willing to consider proposals for financial assistance towards the launching of soundly based civil aircraft projects.'

Aerospace projects

Mr. Heseltine, asked what was his future policy for aerospace, in view of the present length of time between initiation of, and final poduction of, new aerospace projects, said: 'I have stated that the Government is prepared to consider requests for launching aid on the merits of the projects submitted. In formulating policy for aerospace my right hon. Friend and I take into account all relevant factors including that mentioned by my hon. Friend.'

Prices unit

Asked, what arrangements his department was making to enable it to enforce price control, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, replied: 'We have established a Prices Unit in the Department of Trade and Industry both to advise on the standstill arrangements and to receive information about price increases (other than increases in food prices) which appear to be in breach of these arrangements. The Regional Offices are providing a similar service.'

A Member asked if he would publicise the telephone number of 01-834 2299, which should be called when persons have complaints of rising prices, by requesting the Post Office to exhibit it in all post Offices and all local authorities to display it on their public buildings and all manufacturers, wholesalers and retail trade associations to advise their members to exhibit it on their premises. He said this number had already been widely publicised in the press and on television. In addition it was included in advertising which was appearing in national and provincial newspapers. These advertisements would cover over 80 per cent of the adult population. Further publicity was not required.

Would he seek to amend the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 so that, where a special offer on a product was quantified in relation to the manufacturer's recommended price, that recommended price should appear on the label? He said he would keep this point in mind in considering future legislation.

Would he consider introducing legislation to

make the display of price-lists obligatory in public houses in public and saloon bars in the London area? 'I am aware of no evidence that there is a general demand or a need for such legislation,' said Sir Geoffrey.

Exports to Australia and New Zealand

Did the Government of Australia and New Zealand propose to continue after January 1973 the free entry and preference rights hitherto enjoyed by British exports to those countries? asked a Member. Sir Geoffrey said that both the Australian and the New Zealand Governments had indicated that as from February 1, 1973, when the Trade Agreements according certain margins of preference to our exports will have been terminated, they expected to eliminate these margins in a progressive reconstruction of their tariffs which would extend over a period of years.

Live animals for export

What was the net gain to the British economy arising from the export of live animals for slaughter, allowing for the import of meat products, hides and skins required to replace such exports? queried a Member. Sir Geoffrey said: 'It would be extremely difficult to give an economic assessment of the kind which the hon. Member seeks; however, in the period from January to September 1972 the total value of live animal exports was only £23 million, while imports of meat and meat preparations, hides and skins totalled £410 millions.'

Motor insurance

Sir Geoffrey said he would not set up an inquiry into the question of motor insurance. 'I am not aware of any problems that cannot be dealt with by the normal processes of consultation and discussion, without the need for a formal inquiry,' he said.

Was he aware that during the past 12 months some insurance companies had increased their car insurance premiums by as much as 110 per cent, and to what extent the Government's policy of restraint apply to such items of expenditure? Sir Geoffrey replied that it was in the interests of their policyholders that motor insurers should increase their premiums rather than run the risk of insolvency. The standstill applied to motor-insurance premiums. Any applications for increases would be strictly scruitinised by the Department, as indicated in the White Paper (Cmnd. 5125).

Trade with South Africa

A Member asked for the value of Great Britain's trade with South Africa in each of the five years prior to leaving the Commonwealth, and for the comparable figures in each subsequent year up to the end of 1971. Sir Geoffrey said the figures for 1962 to 1969 were published in the Annual Abstract of Statistics 1971, and for 1970 and 1971 in Volume I of the Annual Statement of Trade for those years; these showed that since 1961, the year South Africa left the Commonwealth, exports had grown, on average, much faster than imports.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

	Imports cif	£ million exports exports fob
1956	121	163
1957	126	181
1958	123	195
1959	128	158
1960	139	163
1961	156	157

Mortgage rates

Sir Geoffrey said he would not refer the question of the building societies' mortgage interest rates to the Monopolies Commission. 'I shall continue to keep the situation under review, but I do not consider that a reference to the Monopolies Commission would be justified at present,' he went on.

Swordstick imports

How many swordsticks were imported into the United Kingdom during each month in the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 and during each of the months in 1972 for which records were available? asked a questioner. Sir Geoffrey said swordsticks were not separately distinguished in the trade statistics.

Imports to Malawi

Sir Geoffrey gave the value of imports to Malawi from the United Kingdom in each of the years between 1961 and 1971.

Imports into Malawi from United Kingdom £'000s fob

1964*	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
3366	5169	8475	7233	8949	9114	9492	12,612†

Notes

* From 1954 until December 1963 Malawi was part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. No separate figures are available for Nyasaland during this period.

† Cif value. No fob figures are available subsequent to 1970.

Monopolies and mergers

Asked for a statement of Government policy on monopolies and mergers, Sir Geoffrey said: 'I shall continue to refer to the Monopolies Commission monopoly situations and merger proposals that appear to raise issues of public interest requiring a full investigation.'

Japanese ball bearings

Making a statement on the agreement with Japan regarding the import of Japanese ball bearings into Great Britain, Sir Geoffrey said the decision to limit exports of ball and roller bearings to this country was reached by the Japanese industry. The limits were 2,550 tons in 1972 and 2,805 tons in 1973 as compared with imports of 2,993 tons in 1971.

Bank credit cards

Asked if he would do so, Sir Geoffrey said he would not introduce legislation providing that the users of bank credit cards must pay in full the retailers' costs of administering the service.

Asked if he would seek to place restrictions on the unsolicited issue of credit cards, he said he was considering doing so as part of proposed consumer credit legislation.

He was also considering powers to limit the liability of holders of credit cards where those cards had been stolen or mislaid.

Trade Descriptions Act

A Member asked Sir Geoffrey if he would now seek to amend the Trade Descriptions Act consequent upon the recent judgment in the High Court delivered by the Lord Chief Justice. Another sought legislation to amend the Trade Descriptions Act to include within its provisions representations as to future services. Sir Geoffrey said that until it had been possible fully to assess the implications of the judgment in the case of *Beckett v Cohen* it would be premature to reach any decision on amendment of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968.

Another Member asked if he would take steps to end the practice whereby firms issued disclaimers in newspaper advertisements announcing that goods marked down in price might not have been offered at a higher price for 28 consecutive days within the last six months, thereby nullifying the intentions of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968. He said: 'I am not at present persuaded that it would be in the consumer's interest to take the steps suggested by my hon. Friend. But I should, of course, be willing to consider any detailed submissions.'

Community relations

Sir Geoffrey was asked if he would take action arising from the Islington Committee for Community Relations report, *Commercial Computer Training Colleges and the Immigrant Community*, a copy of which had been sent to him. He replied: 'I am arranging for this report to be studied by my department and the other departments concerned. With our support the National Computing Centre is already taking steps to improve training standards for computer personnel.'

UNCTAD progress

Asked for a progress report on the steps taken by Her Majesty's Government to fulfil the policies approved by the Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Santiago earlier this year, Sir Geoffrey replied: 'We have contributed fully to the progress made in the arrangements for developing countries to participate in discussions on international monetary reform and in multilateral trade negotiations, in the achievement of a cocoa agreement and in the agreement in principle on softer terms of aid for the least developed countries.'

Steel policy

Was it the Government's policy to allow the British Steel Corporation to bring its prices into line with those ruling within the Community pursuant to its obligations under the Treaty? asked a Member. Mr. Emery, said steel prices were not excluded from the standstill arrangements which the Prime Minister announced on November 6. Accession to the Treaty of Paris did not of itself necessitate a general increase in BSC prices on January 1.

Mr. Walker was asked what proposals he had so far received from the British Steel Corporation regarding price increases to cover disruption of the European Community steel market and said it would not be appropriate to disclose the proposals which the Corporation had under consideration prior to the standstill. 'We are in touch with the European Commission about this issue,' he said.

A Member asked what protection the Government was prepared to give the steel-using industries in Scotland, in view of their position compared to their counterparts in England and Wales due to rising transport costs under the price basing points system following Great Britain's entry into Europe. Mr. Tom Boardman said the establishment of Glasgow as a basing point for many of the BSC's products should safeguard the interest of the bulk of steel users in Scotland.

Before finalising the Government's policy on steel, would the Secretary make an official visit to Scotland and meet representative organisations such as the Scottish Trades Union Congress? asked a Member. Mr. Boardman said No. He had had a number of meetings with the Scottish Trades Union Congress and other Scottish interests on this subject. 'I shall take full account of the views of these organisations,' he said.

Asked for a further statement on the Ince B Power Station, Mr. Emery said: 'In addition to enabling the CEGB to bring forward its order for Ince B, the Government has made arrangements for the CEGB to make advance payments to C. A. Parsons and Co. Ltd.; these arrangements include a guarantee (given under S7 of the Industry Act 1972) that the CEGB will not suffer financially as a result. The necessary

(continued on next page)

PARLIAMENT
continued

token supplementary estimate in relation to the liability under this guarantee will be presented to the House in due course.'

BP Forties oilfield

Asked if he had yet calculated the percentage of the total expenditure in developing British Petroleum's Forties field which would be devoted to United Kingdom equipment, manpower and bases, Mr. Boardman said BP's assessment was that for the complete project about 60 per cent of expenditure on equipment would be for British equipment and about 70 per cent of expenditure on labour would be for British labour.

Oil stocks

What steps, asked a Member, were proposed to ensure that oil stocks in the United Kingdom rose to the level of 90 days to be required by a European Economic Community directive. Mr. Emery said: 'We are currently discussing with the oil companies how best we can meet our EEC obligations.'

The coal industry

What was the average monthly volume and value of coal currently imported to the United Kingdom, and what estimate had been made of these tonnages in equivalent jobs for British miners? asked a Member. Mr. Boardman said imports averaged 210,000 tonnes or £2.2 million monthly in the third quarter. Because of the need to offset losses caused by the miners' strike and to import qualities not available from home production, it would be misleading to relate these imports to jobs for miners.

Asked for statements on his plans to give financial assistance to the National Coal Board, and on the result of consultations with the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board. Mr. Boardman said: 'As I said after my talks with the industry, I found them particularly useful and constructive. I hope to present my proposals shortly.'

Would he take steps to prohibit the import of coking coals? Mr. Boardman said No.

Mr. Emery replied to a question as to whether he was satisfied that stocks of smokeless fuel would be adequate to meet winter demand, and what were the stocks now available compared with the same period last year. He said both the trade and the National Coal Board expected no difficulty in meeting demand this winter. The latest available figures for stocks at the end of September this year and last year were:

Solid Smokeless Fuel Stocks (Thousand tons)

	1972	1971
Merchants	963	978
Producers	1,034	937
Total	1,997	1,915

DTI staffing

Mr. Emery was asked how many headquarters staff were employed in his department, and how many of these were located in development areas. He said 11,183 on October 1, 1972, of whom there were 418 in development areas.

Electricity generation

What was the total electricity generation of the Central Electricity Generating Board in 1971, and what was the expected production in 1976 and 1981? asked a Member. Mr. Emery said the total electricity generated by the Central Electricity Generating Board in 1971 was 208 Twh. 'Estimates of electricity production in future years are made in a variety of contexts and are subject to frequent review. It would be misleading to select any of these in isolation,' he said.

He said the share of the electricity generation requirement occupied by coal, oil, gas, nuclear energy and hydro-electric schemes in the United Kingdom in 1971, and the expected share for each in 1976. were approximately as follows:

	Percentage of total electricity generated
Coal	65
Oil	23
Gas	1
Nuclear	10
Hydro	1
	100

'I will not speculate upon the shares to be expected in 1976, as these will depend on so many circumstances—including growth of demand and such unpredictable factors as the weather,' he said.

Gas supplies

Was the Secretary of State satisfied that gas supplies were adequate to meet consumer demand, and what firms had been notified to him under his powers to deal with emergencies who had supplies cut periodically to save gas for homes? Mr. Boardman said some industrial customers had concluded contracts for gas on special terms, allowing limited interruption of supply which it has for them to cover by alternative arrangements. 'I am satisfied that subject to such contractual interruptions, gas supply is adequate to meet customers' requirements,' he said.

Oil and gas prospecting

Asked to increase the fee for granting licences to prospect for oil and natural gas on land, to discourage unwarranted applications for planning consent, Mr. Boardman replied: 'The charges for licences under the Petroleum Production Regulations will be fixed to secure a proper return to the Exchequer without discouraging interest in exploration. I recognise the need to consider and to balance the factors concerned with the countryside and the environment against the economic benefits from the discovery of indigenous supplies of oil and gas.'

Regional policies

Would the Secretary of State make a review of the labour subsidy elements in the Government's regional development policies? asked a Member. Mr. Grant said No. The Government's new regional policies were decided after a full study of all the relevant factors.

Factories and incentives

Mr. Grant answered general questions regarding advance factories and regional development incentives in Lanarkshire South Shields, Kirkcaldy, Cumberland, Millom and Cleator Moor.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14

Visits to development areas

Asked if the Secretary of State would make a series of official visits to the special development areas, Mr. Chataway said: My rt. hon. Friend expects to include places in the Special Development Areas in the regional visits he will be making in due course.'

North Sea oil

A Member asked if the Secretary would now publish a White Paper on North Sea oil and its impact on the Scottish economy. Mr. Boardman replied that he did not think a White Paper would be appropriate.

Japanese orders for TriStar

In reply to a questioner, Mr. Heseltine said Lockheed Aircraft Corporation had recently announced that All Nippon Airways would purchase six TriStar airliners.

European Space Conference

A Member asked when the European Space Conference was to be held and where. Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping, said the conference would be held in December 1972. The date and place had yet to be agreed.

Airline fares

A Member asked what directions had been given to the Civil Aviation Authority regarding Her Majesty's Government's prices and incomes policy concerning air-fare rises, and what proposals had been made to cover the consequent loss of the British Overseas Airways Corporation and British European Airways. Mr. Onslow replied: 'I have given no such direction and have made no such proposal. Rises in domestic air fares like other price rises will be subject to the Counter-Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Bill when it is enacted.'

Quieter-engine research

What arrangements had been made for representatives of bodies concerned with aircraft noise to see the work being undertaken to quieten aircraft engines at the National Gas Turbine Establishment, Pyestock? asked a Member. Mr. Onslow said: 'Of 17 representatives of Airport Consultative Committees and other bodies invited to visit the National Gas Turbine Establishment at Pyestock on August 31, 11 were able to accept. They were shown the research being carried out into the fundamental causes of noise generation in jet-aircraft engines and into the engineering problems involved in eliminating and reducing the level of such noise. They also saw the new noise-testing installation now under construction which will make Pyestock one of the best equipped centres for this kind of work in the world. A further visit to planned for those who, because of other commitments, were unable to attend on August 31.'

Coal Bill

Would the Government be required to submit any parliamentary coal Bill to the Council of the European Communities in accordance with regulation 1056/72/EEC of May 18 before the date of accession in 1973? Mr. Emery said No. 'This regulation deals with the notification of hydrocarbon and electricity investment projects to the Commission.'

Electricity supplies in the EEC

A question was put as to the comparative charges per unit for the supply of electricity to industrial undertakings in the several countries of the European Economic Community, including the United Kingdom. Would steps designed to encourage the production of sodium chlorate, silicon, magnesium and phosphorus in the United Kingdom be taken? Replying, Mr. Emery said: 'Subject to difficulties of comparison, such as changing exchange rates, the available published tariffs indicate that charges per unit supplied to industrial undertakings are broadly similar in the several countries of the European Economic Community including the United Kingdom; variations within countries are as great as those between countries. The use of electricity for production of the substances referred to is usually on a very large scale and

supplied under private contract rather than on published tariffs. Information about such contracts is very limited and confidential. 'I am anxious to encourage the production of these substances in the United Kingdom to the full extent possible compatible with our international obligations,' he went on.

Asked about the comparative charges per unit for domestic electricity supply in countries of the EEC, he said comparisons were subject to difficulties due to changing exchange rates, the effect of price restraint and differences in availability of off-peak tariffs. There were considerable variations within individual countries, but as a generalisation domestic prices were believed to be rather lower in the United Kingdom than in most other countries of the European Economic Community.

Gas consumption

Asked to publish the therms of gas consumption for domestic use between April to October 1972 compared with the same figures for the previous year, and the estimated consumption for the coming winter, Mr. Emery said currently, statistics of gas sales to domestic consumers did not go beyond those for the quarter ended June 1972, 'These show that sales for the second quarter of this year were 931 million therms compared with 779 million therms in the equivalent period of 1971. Later figures as they become available will be published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, copies of which are placed in the Library of the House. Uncertainty about the weather alone makes any prediction of consumption in the coming winter extremely speculative, and not something upon which I would be foolish enough to hazard a view.'

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15

Power lines proposal

Asked if he would order a public inquiry into the decision by the Central Electricity Generating Board to erect a further overhead supply line and pylons from West Burton power station over the village of Bole, near Retford, in view of the effect on the environment and television reception, Mr. Emery said he had received no application from the Board to erect further overhead lines in the vicinity. 'However, if an application were made the question of a public inquiry would depend on the nature and volume of objections,' he said.

Pyramid selling

A Member asked the Secretary of State if he would conduct an investigation into the activities of organisations operating the pyramid system of business. Sir Geoffrey Howe, replying, said nine companies engaged in pyramid selling had been or were being investigated under the powers provided by Section 109 of the Companies Act 1967. 'I am considering urgently what other action may be necessary to deal with this method of marketing,' he said.

Coal imports

What was the number of tons of coal imported into Great Britain in 1972 to the latest available date, and what was the average cost per ton, asked a questioner. Mr. Emery said: 'Figures of imports for January to September 1972, the latest period available, are published in Table III of the September 1972 issue of the Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom. The average cif value per metric tonne for this period was £9.62; it must be realised that this figure is influenced by varying qualities of coal, transport costs to UK ports and other factors.'

Coal stocks

What was the present level of coal stocks, and was he satisfied with the amount? a Member asked Mr. Emery. He replied that the latest figures were published in the Department's Weekly Statistical Statement. Stocks had been rebuilt since the miners' strike earlier this year, but in total were still below the level at this time last year. Distributed stocks were generally satisfactory in relation to those held in past years and to the demands which might be expected. Undistributed stocks were still below the average levels of recent years.

Industrial development certificates

In reply to a question, Mr. Grant listed by planning region the number of industrial development certificates applied for, and the number of applications rejected, in each of the last 12 months as below:

NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATES APPROVED AND REFUSED FOR SCHEMES OF 15,000 SQ. FT. AND OVER OCTOBER 1, 1971-SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

APPROVALS

	1971			1972								
Region	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
North	7	3	5	3	5	13	4	3	8	2*	Nil*	Nil*
Yorks and Humberside	13	6	9	8	15	23	12	11	16	20	12	14
East Midlands	6	12	5	13	13	11	5	7	17	9	14	11
East Anglia	7	9	6	6	14	8	10	9	9	11	7	7
South East	29	30	27	26	21	33	43	35	43	36	47	23
South West	4	6	8	8	5	11	5	13	4	8*	10*	11*
Wales	2	3	6	3	8	4	2	5	11	2*	Nil*	6*
West Midlands	9	14	11	12	15	16	19	21	23	10	11	13
North West	10	15	14	20	20	13	12	23	29	17*	18*	11*
Scotland	6	10	13	8	15	13	13	12	18	3*	Nil*	Nil*

REFUSALS

	1971			1972								
Region	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
North	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil*	Nil*	Nil*
Yorks and Humberside	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
East Midlands	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil
East Anglia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
South East	3	2	3	Nil	3	2	1	2	1	3	1	4
South West	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2*	2*	Nil*
Wales	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil*	Nil*	Nil*
West Midlands	Nil	1	1	2	Nil	1	3	1	Nil	2	1	Nil
North West	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil*	Nil*	Nil*
Scotland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil*	Nil*	Nil*

* These Planning Regions include Development Areas exempt from IDC Control from July 20, 1972.

Scottish coalfield deaths

Asked how many men had been killed or seriously injured in the Scottish coalfield in the first nine months of this year, Mr. Emery replied: 'I regret to have to record that six men were killed and 51 seriously injured.'

Business letters and forms

A Member asked the Secretary of State if he would bring to the notice of all limited companies in the United Kingdom the provisions of Section 9(7) of the European Communities Act 1972 with regard to the printing of various particulars on their business letters and order forms, in order to facilitate the bringing of these provisions into force at the entry date of January 1, 1973. Sir Geoffrey Howe said the provisions were explained in an article in *Trade and Industry* for October 19 and in a press notice dated October 24. Copies of the article are sent out with all copies of *Britain and the EEC*.

The M45H engine

Mr. Heseltine made a statement on support Her Majesty's Government was giving to the M45H aero-engine project. 'On January 21 my predecessor informed the House that provided satisfactory arrangements could be concluded between the firms, HMG would provide up to £11 million launching aid to Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. to enable the company, in collaboration with SNECMA, to complete the development and undertake production of the M45H aero-engine for the VFW Fokker 614 aircraft,' he said. 'Signature of contracts was unhappily delayed by the crash of the first prototype aircraft on February 1. However negotiations both between the firms and also between the British and German governments have now led to satisfactory arrangements for the project's continuation and contracts were signed between the firms on October 31. HMG have agreed to a request by Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. to increase the maximum for their launching aid to £13.6 million. The increase is to cover the UK share of future additional costs, particularly those arising from the delay to the production programme caused by the prototype crash. Provision will, as normal, be made in the launching aid agreement with Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. for the Government to recover its investment through a share in the revenue from M45H sales. There is more uncertainty than usual whether this aid will be fully recovered. This was originally a private venture entered upon by Rolls-Royce Ltd. and SNECMA, and in the special circumstances following the collapse of Rolls-Royce Ltd. the Government have decided to accept this uncertainty.'

Romania-UK trade

In the house of Lords, a question was tabled as to whether in view of the present cordial relations between the United Kingdom and Romania sufficient effort was being made to encourage increasing trade between the two countries and what measures were currently being contemplated to put such encouragement into effect. The Minister without Portfolio, Lord Drumalbyn, said Yes. 'Earlier this year, new long term Trade and Co-operation Agreements were signed establishing the framework for a continued increase in commercial exhanges between the United Kingdom and Romania. The Agreements included provision for the setting up of a Joint Governmental Commission with Romania which will meet at regular intervals to supervise and promote the widest possible development of co-operation in the economic, industrial and technical fields. Ministerial visits have been exchanged this year. In the private sector, there is an increasing level of mission activity and

(continued on next page)

business visiting, and over 30 British firms participated at the recent International Fair in Bucharest.'

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16

North Sea oil revenues

Asked for his estimate of the production of North Sea oil in 1975 and 1980, respectively, and the revenues accruing to the Government in those years, Mr. Emery said there were good hopes that production would reach 25 million tons a year by the mid 1970s, trebling by 1980. The corresponding revenues were about £25 million and £80 million.

IDCs in Newcastle-under-Lyme

A Member asked how many industrial development certificates had been refused in each year since 1964 to firms wishing to develop in Newcastle-under-Lyme. Mr. Grant said: 'None in the employment exchange area of Newcastle-under-Lyme.'

Co-operation with Irish Republic

Asked if, in the context of the United Kingdom's and the Irish Republic's entry to the European Economic Community, he would make a statement of policy on co-operation with the Republic of Ireland with regard to regional policy, Mr. Chataway said co-operation with all our partners would be essential in achieving an effective regional policy for the Community as a whole.

District heating

Replying to a Member, Mr. Emery said he had received no proposals for additional expenditure on district-heating schemes.

East Midlands

Questions were answered on industry in the East Midlands and on price-rise complaints in Consett.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17

North-East Development Council

Asked about the grants to the North Eastern Development Council for the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74, Mr. Grant said it had received a grant of £20,000 in 1971/72, and under present arrangements was to receive up to £15,000 in 1972/73 and up to £10,000 in 1973/74, subject to the Council raising prescribed amounts of qualifying non-Government contributions.

BSC restructuring

Mr. Boardman, described progress currently being made by the British Steel Corporation in carrying out the restructuring activities in regard to their wire interests as set out in his statement of June, 1971. He said: 'The British Steel Corporation has reached agreement in principle for the sale, subject to contract, of its high carbon and mild steel wire interests to a company jointly owned by British Ropes Ltd. and Tinsley Wire Industries Ltd. The terms of the transaction are being announced by the parties today. Consent has been given under Section 2(2) of the Iron and Steel Act, 1967 to the acquisition of securities in British Ropes Ltd by the Corporation as part of the consideration for the purchase.

The proposal was examined in the usual way in the context of the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965 but reference to the Monopolies Commission was not considered necessary. The parties have given assurances of stability of employment and the transaction fulfils the aim referred to by my right hon. Friend in his Statement of establishing a wire group likely to exploit more effectively our opportunities in Europe.'

IDCs and the EEC

What would be the efficacy of the industrial development certificate system after Great Britain entered the Common Market in view of the fact that the system did not operate in the Community and the planning procedures in France might grant substantial advantages to migrating companies? asked a Member. Mr. Grant said experience showed that in deciding whether to establish a project in one country or another firms were primarily motivated by the location of the market they wished to serve. 'Other factors of course enter into the calculation but physical controls such as our Industrial Development Certificate, the analogous system operating in the Paris region and the proposed controls in Holland tend to influence location within a national territory rather than between countries. I would not, therefore, expect entry to the Common Market of itself significantly to affect the efficacy of our IDC control,' he said.

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The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average) estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1963 prices		at 1963 prices			at 1963 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963							
£m in base year	26,853	20,130	4,994	1,058	1,012	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1967	113	110	132	123	124	186	−37	13	22	−315	−557	242
1968	117	113	139	132	145	161	23	75	41	−271	−648	377
1969	119	113	138	141	150	342	232	26	27	444	−143	587
1970	121	116	142	151	168	265	214	42	13	681	12	669
1971	123	119	141	140	165	24	−153	−4	36	1,040	299	741
1970 2nd qtr	121	116	144	150	172	97	55	11	14	128	−41	169
3rd qtr	122	117	141	151	166	103	44	7	—	81	−72	153
4th qtr	123	118	144	157	174	81	72	23	15	228	60	168
1971 1st qtr	120	116	140	145	156	89	41	−1	−44	124	−67	191
2nd qtr	122	119	141	137	168	−67	−114	11	38	295	113	182
3rd qtr	123	120	141	142	168	−34	−59	−9	6	364	177	187
4th qtr	124	122	142	135	167	36	−21	−6	36	257	76	181
1972 1st qtr	121	123	145	139††	167	−154	−110	−6	−29	58	−125	183
2nd qtr	125	126	144	126††	185	−86	−136	−6	31	77	−84	161
% change latest 2 quarters:												
on prev. 2 quarters	−0.3	+2.6	+2.3	..	+4.8							
on a year earlier	+1.8	+5.9	+3.1	..	+8.6							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier				mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	at current prices	
Base of index	1963	1963	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956†				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,372	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1967	113.9	114.2	101.1	93.1	119.4	2.5	107.5	110.9	175.3	510	2.2	174	120	130
1968	119.8	121.4	103.1	93.1	125.0	4.7	117.3	115.3	187.3	538	2.3	188	147	159
1969	122.9	125.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	121.4	119.8	197.4	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	124.2	127.2	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	126.2	127.7	217.7	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	125.0	126.9	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	132.6	137.7	246.4	737	3.2	129	205	195
1970 3rd qtr	124.5	127.4	104.0	93	141.1	6.9	124.9	128.7	219.5	571	2.5	185	175	178
4th qtr	125.0	128.8	103.6	93	144.0	7.7	127.3	131.4	228.3	582	2.5	176	199	190
1971 1st qtr	124.5	126.7	101.8	91	147.9	8.6	129.7	134.4	237.5	634	2.8	150	186	189
2nd qtr	125.2	127.2	103.2	95	153.2	9.8	133.1	137.2	242.4	709	3.1	128	212	197
3rd qtr	125.6	127.2	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	134.1	139.2	248.6	772	3.4	119	214	194
4th qtr	124.6	126.4	105.9	132	157.3	9.2	133.6	140.0	257.0	832	3.7	118	210	199
1972 1st qtr	122.2	125.1	106.1	121	159.7	8.0	135.0	141.6	265.9	870	3.8	124	204	212
2nd qtr	129.3	129.9	108.4	144	162.7	6.2	136.1	143.4	272.0	834	3.7	133	213	217
3rd qtr	130.5	132.9	111.6	142	165.4	6.5	139.3 p	146.0 p	103.4 p†	807	3.6	146	194 p	217 p
Feb	114.6	117.2	106.1	116	159.8	8.1	134.6	141.6	265.6	869	3.8	126	209	215
Mar	127.2	129.8	106.2	116	160.3	7.6	134.7	142.0	266.9	879	3.9	126	199	219
Apr	127.2	128.2	107.7	127	161.8	6.3	136.0	142.6	268.6	871	3.8	128	208	218
May	130.7	131.2	107.8	151	162.6	6.1	136.2	143.4	271.7	834	3.7	134	208	216
Jun	129.9	130 2	109.4	154	163.7	6.1	136.1	144.1	275.8	798	3.5	139	224	216
Jul	131.0	133.9	112.4	128	164.2	5.8	137.3	144.9	100.0†	803	3.5	140	209 p	197 p
Aug	130.1	132.9	111.8	157	165.5	6.6	139.6	146.0	103.5	807	3.6	148	139 p	189 p
Sep	130.3	131.8	110.9	140	166.4	7.0	141.1 p	147.0 p	106.6 p	812	3.6	151	233 p	266 p
Oct							144.7 p	148.1 p		774 p	3.4 p	165 p	254 p	263 p
% change latest 3 months:														
on prev. 3 months	+0.9	+2.3	+3.0	− 1.6	+1.6		+3.9	+2.0	..	−1.7		+13.4	−2.1	+14.0
on a year earlier	+3.8	+4.3	+6.9	+22.0	+6.5		+6.4	+5.4	..	+0.9		+30.4	−2.7	+22.2

(††) Not directly comparable with earlier figures: see Capital Expenditure article in *Trade and Industry*, Volume 7, No. 11, June 15, 1972.
(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (†) New series from July 1972 based on July 31, 1972 = 100. (§) On a balance of payments basis.

FOREIGN TRADE

Industrial countries' production and trade in the second quarter of 1972

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

General

THE recovery in economic activity which started in the United States early in 1971 has during 1972 also taken place in Western Europe and Japan. Expansion now appears to be well under way.

Industrial production increased in nearly all OECD countries during the second quarter of 1972 (Italy being the one major exception). Over OECD countries as a whole, the second quarter's figure exceeded that of the first quarter by the equivalent of an annual rate of 10 per cent, and it was 6 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1971.

Despite this accelerating growth, however, unemployment only fell significantly in the United States and Australia, and actually increased in most of the other industrial countries.

Industrial countries' economic recovery was accompanied by another substantial increase in their trade. The rise in the dollar value of their trade in the second quarter of 1972 was of course less impressive than that in the previous quarter—when the figures had been inflated both by higher dollar prices following the Smithsonian exchange rate realignments and by shipments delayed by the United States dock strikes. The growth in the value of trade has been primarily due to a big rise in industrial countries' exports to one another, whilst the value of their exports to primary producers has risen by less than 1 per cent. The revival of primary producers' trade has indeed lagged markedly behind that of the industrial countries. Export prices having risen relatively little between the two quarters, the increase in the volume of exports was about 3½ per cent and that of imports about 2½ per cent. The total volume of trade by the industrial countries is therefore estimated to have risen between the first and second quarters of 1972 at the relatively quite high annual growth rate of about 11 to 12 per cent. In relation to the corresponding 1971 quarter, the value of trade in the second quarter of 1972 was up by about 18 per cent and the volume by about 7 to 8 per cent.

The United States

Economic activity in the United States has continued to expand. Growth of real GNP in the second quarter was at an annual rate of more than 9 per cent, the highest in over a decade. With consumption and business investment rising strongly, industrial production in the second quarter was up on the previous quarter by an annual rate of over 10 per cent and the gap between actual and potential GNP (estimated at over 6 per cent in 1971) was reduced to about 4½ per cent. The unemployment rate declined from just under 6 per cent in March to 5½ per cent in June.

Trade figures for the first two quarters were distorted by the effects of the West Coast dock strike which ended in February. For this reason the value of exports was down a little in the second quarter of 1972 compared with the first, while that of imports was unchanged. Compared with the second quarter of 1971, the value of exports was up by 5 per cent and that of manufactured exports by nearly 6 per cent and their volumes by 2½ per cent and 3½ per cent respectively; higher growth rates in both value and volume can be expected for the second half of 1972. The United States trade deficit worsened further in the second quarter; at a seasonally adjusted figure of $1⅞ billion, it was more than two and a half times as great as a year earlier. By the second half of 1972, however, a reduction in the trade deficit can be expected because of the rising import demand of the recovering other industrial countries; and the positive volume effects of the exchange rate realignments may also begin to outweigh their negative terms of trade effects.

Canada

In Canada, where the recovery had started in late 1970 and had thus preceded the United States', industrial production continued to rise and was 7 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1972 than in the corresponding quarter of 1971. Canada's labour force has been growing so rapidly, however, that despite a considerable rise in employment, unemployment decreased very little and the unemployment rate continued to exceed 6 per cent of the labour force. The value of exports of manufactures in the second quarter of 1972 was 16 per cent higher and the volume 12 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Japan

The recession in Japan's economy, which began about the middle of 1970 was arrested at the beginning of this year. By the second quarter, industrial production was 6 per cent higher than in the last quarter of 1971 which compares with an average annual growth rate of only about 4 per cent from mid-1970 to end-1971. Given the large margin of excess capacity, the increase in production has not so far generated either increased fixed investment in manufacturing, or lower levels of unemployment. The rate of growth in the economy over the first half of 1972 has been little if at all in excess of the long-term trend, and the size of the gap between actual and potential GNP has probably remained unchanged.

Trade figures for Japan were distorted by a Japanese seamen's strike which lasted from April to July, and a 1 per cent fall in the dollar value of exports in the second quarter seems not to have reflected the underlying trend. Provisional figures for the third quarter imply that in the first nine months of 1972 the dollar value of exports was 17 per cent higher and that of imports 15 per cent higher than in the first nine months of 1971. In terms of volume, the increases for both exports and imports have been about 5½ per cent. Exports, however, had exceeded imports by such a margin last year that the 2 per cent greater rise in the value of exports has resulted in a greatly increased trade surplus. For the first nine months of 1972 this is estimated to have amounted (seasonally adjusted) to nearly $4 billion compared with $3 billion in the same period of 1971. The initial effects of exchange rate adjustments are usually perverse. But the persistence of a Japanese surplus of this order may make further policy changes necessary.

Federal Republic of Germany

Having made up in the first quarter the ground lost in last year's decline, industrial production rose again in the second quarter, reaching a level of 2½ per cent above that of a year earlier. The recovery, rather hesitant at first, does now appear to be firmly based. Unemployment nevertheless increased in the second quarter, though it continued at a relatively low level and was exceeded by unfilled vacancies in the ratio of 2 : 1. The dollar value of German exports in the second quarter of 1972 was more than 20 per cent above the level in the corresponding quarter of 1971. The volume of exports of manufactures rose over the same period by about 8 per cent. Export prices in Deutschemarks have remained virtually unchanged from the second half of 1971 to the end of the second quarter of 1972.

France

The French economy maintained its remarkably stable growth, with the earlier slight slackening being quickly followed by somewhat faster expansion. The level of industrial production in the second quarter of 1972 was up by 8 per cent on the corresponding 1971 quarter. Unemployment remained practically unchanged from late 1971 onwards, though the number of unfilled vacancies increased. French trade increased impressively. The dollar value of French exports in the second quarter was up by 30 per cent on its level of a year earlier; their volume increase is estimated to have been 17 per cent and the increase in the volume of exports of manufactures to have been close to 19 per cent.

Italy

Italy still showed no signs of recovering from its severe recession. Industrial production fell again marginally in the second quarter and was below the 1970 level (though somewhat higher than in mid-1971); unemployment increased further. Given the slack in her economy, the value of exports rose more sharply than that of

imports. The value of Italy's exports in the second quarter of 1972 was 27 per cent higher than in the same period last year and the volume of exports of manufactures 19 per cent higher.

EEC

Industrial production in the EEC countries as a whole was 4½ per cent higher in the second quarter of 1972 than in the second quarter of 1971. The dollar value of exports by the EEC countries was up by more than 25 per cent and their volume was about 13 per cent higher. The corresponding increases in their imports were 20 per cent in dollar value and about 11 per cent in volume.

Trade of primary producers

The provisional figures for the primary producing countries' trade in the *first* quarter of 1972 show that the dollar value of their exports was 16 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1971, whilst the corresponding increase in imports amounted to less than 7 per cent. These value changes are estimated to reflect an increase in the volume of exports of about 3 per cent and an actual decrease in the volume of imports of 3 per cent. The expansion in the primary producing countries' export incomes is likely to raise their real demand for imports significantly by the second half of 1972.

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES' TRADE

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million

	Exports (f.o.b.) to								Imports (c.i.f.) ‡ from							
	World			Industrial countries†			Primary producers†		World			Industrial countries			Primary producers	
		Percentage change			Percentage change		Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change
		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*	over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*
1966	33.82			23.83			9.78		35.06			24.59			10.45	
1967	35.64	(5.4)		25.25	(6.0)		10.26	(4.9)	36.96	(5.4)		26.07	(6.0)		10.87	(4.0)
1968	40.20	(12.8)		28.78	(14.0)		11.30	(10.1)	41.54	(12.4)		29.59	(13.5)		11.93	(9.8)
1969	46.45	(15.5)		33.74	(17.2)		12.60	(11.5)	48.01	(15.6)		34.67	(17.2)		13.32	(11.7)
1970	53.82	(15.9)		39.16	(16.1)		14.52	(15.2)	55.28	(15.1)		40.36	(16.4)		14.88	(11.7)
1971	60.21	(11.9)		43.89	(12.1)		16.13	(11.1)	61.51	(11.3)		45.00	(11.5)		16.45	(10.6)
1968 1st quarter	38.03	(4.9)	(3.0)	27.29	(3.9)	(2.9)	10.74	(7.7)	(3.4)	39.57	(3.3)	(2.7)	28.21	(4.9)	(3.0)	11.36	(−0.4)	(1.9)
2nd quarter	38.23	(0.5)	(3.7)	27.36	(0.2)	(3.4)	10.87	(1.2)	(4.5)	39.86	(0.8)	(2.9)	28.14	(−0.2)	(3.1)	11.72	(3.2)	(2.7)
3rd quarter	41.64	(8.9)	(5.1)	29.91	(9.3)	(5.4)	11.72	(7.8)	(4.3)	42.64	(7.0)	(4.4)	30.37	(7.9)	(4.8)	12.27	(4.6)	(3.2)
4th quarter	42.57	(2.2)	(3.0)	30.80	(2.9)	(3.9)	11.78	(0.4)	(0.8)	43.85	(2.8)	(3.3)	31.53	(3.8)	(3.9)	12.32	(0.4)	(1.8)
1969 1st quarter	42.29	(−0.7)	(2.7)	31.09	(1.0)	(3.3)	11.20	(−4.9)	(1.3)	44.19	(0.8)	(3.3)	31.63	(0.3)	(3.7)	12.56	(2.0)	(2.6)
2nd quarter	46.51	(10.0)	(5.3)	33.61	(8.1)	(4.9)	12.90	(15.2)	(6.2)	48.14	(8.9)	(5.0)	34.84	(10.1)	(5.4)	13.30	(5.9)	(4.1)
3rd quarter	47.51	(2.1)	(4.3)	34.51	(2.7)	(4.3)	13.01	(0.8)	(4.3)	48.95	(1.7)	(3.8)	35.31	(1.4)	(4.0)	13.64	(2.5)	(3.1)
4th quarter	49.25	(3.6)	(3.5)	35.89	(4.0)	(3.7)	13.25	(1.8)	(2.4)	50.58	(3.3)	(3.3)	36.64	(3.8)	(3.6)	13.88	(1.8)	(2.3)
1970 1st quarter	51.47	(4.5)	(4.1)	37.32	(4.0)	(4.1)	13.89	(4.9)	(3.9)	52.97	(4.7)	(4.0)	38.58	(5.3)	(4.5)	14.32	(3.2)	(2.8)
2nd quarter	53.42	(3.8)	(3.4)	38.97	(4.4)	(3.6)	14.45	(4.0)	(3.1)	54.77	(3.4)	(3.3)	39.97	(3.6)	(3.5)	14.78	(3.3)	(3.0)
3rd quarter	54.19	(1.4)	(2.5)	39.60	(1.6)	(2.6)	14.39	(−0.4)	(2.4)	55.77	(1.8)	(2.6)	40.64	(1.7)	(2.7)	15.11	(2.2)	(2.4)
4th quarter	56.02	(3.4)	(2.7)	40.66	(2.7)	(2.3)	15.34	(6.6)	(3.4)	57.60	(3.3)	(2.5)	42.15	(3.7)	(2.9)	15.39	(1.8)	(1.3)
1971 1st quarter	57.40	(2.5)	(2.8)	41.63	(2.4)	(2.8)	15.47	(0.8)	(2.9)	58.64	(1.8)	(2.7)	43.25	(2.6)	(2.9)	15.28	(−0.7)	(2.2)
2nd quarter	59.13	(3.0)	(3.5)	43.15	(3.6)	(3.6)	16.01	(3.5)	(3.3)	60.96	(4.0)	(3.0)	44.45	(2.8)	(2.6)	16.60	(8.6)	(4.7)
3rd quarter	62.26	(5.3)	(3.1)	45.19	(4.7)	(3.3)	16.88	(5.5)	(2.5)	62.35	(2.3)	(2.7)	45.39	(2.1)	(2.5)	16.99	(2.4)	(3.0)
4th quarter	61.72	(−0.9)	(3.1)	45.34	(0.3)	(3.7)	16.21	(−4.0)	(0.9)	63.77	(2.3)	(4.0)	46.74	(3.0)	(4.5)	16.88	(−0.7)	(2.0)
1972 1st quarter	67.18	(8.8)	(5.1)	49.58	(9.4)	(6.1)	17.27	(6.5)	(2.3)	69.45	(8.9)	(5.8)	51.29	(9.7)	(6.3)	18.06	(7.0)	(4.5)
2nd quarter	69.70	(3.8)		52.27	(5.4)		17.39	(0.7)		71.70	(3.2)		52.88	(3.1)		18.93	(4.8)	

* See definitions.
† Excluding United States special category exports (see definitions)
‡ Imports into Canada and the United States are valued f.o.b.
Source: OECD.

TABLE 2. EXPORTS FROM INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million (fob) Percentage change over previous period in brackets

	Total	Canada	United States	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	Other EFTA	EEC	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
1966	33.82	2.39	7.58	2.45	21.41	3.68	3.87	13.16	2.73	5.03	2.01
1967	35.64 (5.4)	2.64 (10.5)	7.88 (4.0)	2.61 (6.7)	22.52 (5.2)	3.61(−2.0)	4.09 (5.7)	14.04 (6.6)	2.85 (4.4)	5.43 (7.9)	2.18 (8.2)
1968	40.20 (12.8)	3.14 (18.9)	8.60 (9.2)	3.24 (24.3)	25.21 (12.0)	3.86 (7.0)	4.48 (9.5)	16.06 (14.4)	3.18 (11.6)	6.21 (14.3)	2.55 (17.1)
1969	46.45 (15.5)	3.44 (9.6)	9.50 (10.4)	4.00 (23.3)	29.51 (17.1)	4.40 (14.1)	5.20 (16.1)	18.96 (18.1)	3.76 (18.2)	7.26 (17.0)	2.93 (15.1)
1970	53.82 (15.9)	4.04 (17.4)	10.81 (13.8)	4.83 (20.8)	34.15 (15.7)	4.84 (9.9)	5.98 (14.8)	22.17 (16.9)	4.49 (19.4)	8.55 (17.7)	3.30 (12.5)
1971	60.21 (11.9)	4.42 (9.5)	11.03 (2.0)	6.00 (24.2)	38.75 (13.5)	5.56 (14.9)	6.51 (8.9)	25.25 (13.9)	5.13 (14.4)	9.76 (14.2)	3.78 (14.6)
1968 1st qtr	38.03 (4.9)	2.93 (5.9)	8.12 (1.8)	2.87 (8.4)	24.11 (5.7)	3.74 (20.3)	4.25 (0.5)	15.33 (4.5)	3.14 (5.3)	5.85 (4.6)	2.39 (4.9)
2nd qtr	38.23 (0.5)	3.11 (5.9)	8.37 (3.1)	3.21 (11.7)	23.55(−2.3)	3.67(−1.7)	4.36 (2.8)	14.77(−3.4)	2.61(−16.9)	5.80(−1.0)	2.42 (1.4)
3rd qtr	41.64 (8.9)	3.18 (2.4)	9.13 (9.1)	3.27 (2.0)	26.06 (10.7)	3.98 (8.2)	4.58 (5.0)	16.67 (12.9)	3.53 (35.6)	6.36 (9.7)	2.56 (5.6)
4th qtr	42.57 (2.2)	3.30 (3.7)	8.76 (−4.0)	3.56 (8.7)	26.95 (3.4)	4.05 (2.0)	4.69 (2.5)	17.33 (3.9)	3.45 (−2.5)	6.74 (5.9)	2.79 (9.2)
1969 1st qtr	42.29(−0.7)	3.40 (3.2)	7.71(−12.0)	3.72 (4.5)	27.46 (1.9)	4.05(−0.2)	4.95 (5.6)	17.60 (1.6)	3.56 (3.3)	6.50(−3.4)	2.90 (3.8)
2nd qtr	46.51 (10.0)	3.36(−1.2)	9.95 (28.9)	3.92 (5.4)	29.29 (6.7)	4.32 (6.8)	5.12 (3.3)	18.95 (7.7)	3.83 (7.4)	7.24 (11.3)	3.00 (3.6)
3rd qtr	47.51 (2.1)	3.39 (1.0)	10.09 (1.4)	4.09 (4.4)	29.94 (2.2)	4.61 (6.6)	5.27 (3.0)	19.12 (0.9)	3.65 (−4.5)	7.33 (1.2)	3.01 (0.4)
4th qtr	49.25 (3.6)	3.63 (7.1)	10.25 (1.5)	4.26 (4.2)	31.10 (3.9)	4.64 (0.8)	5.47 (3.7)	20.02 (4.7)	3.93 (7.5)	7.92 (8.0)	2.83(−6.2)
1970 1st qtr	51.47 (4.5)	3.83 (5.3)	10.43 (1.8)	4.59 (7.7)	32.62 (4.9)	4.71 (1.5)	5.68 (3.9)	21.14 (5.6)	4.24 (7.9)	8.20 (3.6)	3.11 (9.9)
2nd qtr	53.42 (3.8)	4.02 (5.1)	10.95 (4.9)	4.71 (2.6)	33.75 (3.5)	4.82 (2.2)	5.94 (4.6)	21.86 (3.4)	4.45 (5.0)	8.45 (3.1)	3.22 (3.8)
3rd qtr	54.19 (1.4)	4.10 (1.9)	10.96 (0.1)	4.87 (3.3)	34.26 (1.5)	4.59(−4.7)	6.07 (2.2)	22.43 (2.6)	4.51 (1.3)	8.65 (2.3)	3.42 (6.1)
4th qtr	56.02 (3.4)	4.16 (1.5)	10.95 (−0.1)	5.15 (5.8)	35.76 (4.4)	5.23 (13.8)	6.22 (2.4)	23.08 (2.9)	4.70 (4.3)	8.86 (2.4)	3.45 (1.1)
1971 1st qtr	57.40 (2.5)	4.24 (1.8)	11.45 (4.6)	5.57 (8.2)	36.14 (1.1)	4.88(−6.6)	6.22 (nil)	23.74 (2.8)	4.79 (1.8)	9.24 (4.3)	3.56 (3.1)
2nd qtr	59.13 (3.0)	4.36 (3.0)	11.19 (−2.3)	5.92 (6.3)	37.66 (4.2)	5.52 (12.9)	6.42 (3.3)	24.35 (2.6)	5.02 (4.8)	9.56 (3.5)	3.52(−1.2)
3rd qtr	62.26 (5.3)	4.46 (2.2)	11.77 (5.1)	6.13 (3.7)	39.91 (6.0)	5.82 (5.6)	6.55 (2.0)	26.16 (7.4)	5.32 (6.0)	10.18 (6.5)	3.92 (11.4)
4th qtr	61.72(−0.9)	4.57 (2.4)	9.82(−16.5)	6.38 (4.1)	40.94 (2.6)	6.01 (3.2)	6.84 (4.5)	26.56 (1.5)	5.44 (2.3)	10.04(−1.4)	4.16 (6.1)
1972 1st qtr	67.18 (8.8)	4.50(−1.4)	11.98 (22.0)	6.71 (5.1)	43.99 (7.4)	6.05 (0.6)	7.35 (7.5)	28.88 (8.7)	5.87 (7.9)	11.06 (10.2)	4.41 (5.9)
2nd qtr	69.70 (3.8)	5.09 (13.1)	11.73 (−2.1)	6.64(−1.0)	46.24 (5.1)	6.31 (4.3)	7.69 (4.6)	30.47 (5.5)	6.52 (11.1)	11.52 (4.2)	4.46 (1.1)
3rd qtr				7.26p (9.3)		5.39 (−14.6)					

Sources: United Kingdom: DTI.
Other countries: OECD.

(*continued on next page*)

INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES' TRADE

continued

Definitions

In this article, the **industrial countries** comprise all members of OECD. All other countries are described as **primary producers.** The Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Cuba, The People's Republic of China, North Korea, and North Vietnam are excluded as reporting countries but are included as markets for exports and as suppliers of imports. **Manufactured goods** are the products included in sections 5-8 of the United Nations standard international trade classification. In 1969 the **11 main manufacturing countries** shown in Table 4 exported 94 per cent of all exports of manufactures from the industrial countries. As indicated in the footnotes, some of the export series in Tables 1 and 4 exclude **United States 'special category exports'.** These are a class of exports, consisting mainly of military equipment, for which no detailed information on destination is made available by the United States authorities.

The **'smoothed'** series of percentage changes is intended to facilitate the assessment of trends by ironing out some of the fluctuations in the quarter to quarter percentage changes. Percentage changes are shown for the smoothed series obtained by averaging the quarterly totals according to the following formula: smoothed total for any quarter = ¼ (1 × total for previous quarter + 2 × total for the quarter in question + 1 × total for the next quarter). Technically this smoothing device is known as a 1, 2, 1 weighted average.

TABLE 3. IMPORTS INTO INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million (cif). Percentage change over previous period in brackets

	Total	Canada†	United States†	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	Other EFTA	EEC	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
1966	35.06	2.33	6.39	2.38	24.01	4.17	4.78	13.42	2.97	4.51	2.15
1967	36.96 (5.4)	2.56 (10.1)	6.71 (5.0)	2.92 (22.4)	24.77 (3.2)	4.43 (6.2)	4.97 (3.9)	13.77 (2.6)	3.10 (4.4)	4.34(−3.7)	2.46 (14.4)
1968	41.54 (12.4)	2.86 (11.6)	8.28 (23.5)	3.25 (11.3)	27.15 (9.6)	4.74 (7.1)	5.20 (4.6)	15.50 (12.5)	3.50 (12.7)	5.04 (16.1)	2.56 (4.3)
1969	48.01 (15.6)	3.29 (14.9)	9.01 (8.8)	3.76 (15.7)	31.95 (17.7)	4.99 (5.3)	6.03 (15.9)	18.94 (22.2)	4.35 (24.4)	6.23 (23.7)	3.11 (21.4)
1970	55.28 (15.1)	3.33 (1.3)	9.99 (10.9)	4.72 (25.6)	37.24 (16.5)	5.43 (8.9)	7.37 (22.1)	22.16 (17.0)	4.78 (9.9)	7.45 (19.6)	3.74 (20.1)
1971	61.51 (11.3)	3.86 (15.9)	11.40 (14.1)	4.93 (4.4)	41.32 (11.0)	5.98 (10.1)	7.97 (8.3)	24.86 (12.2)	5.31 (11.1)	8.59 (15.2)	4.00 (7.0)
1968 1st qtr	39.57 (3.3)	2.76 (10.1)	7.85 (10.3)	3.12(−0.7)	25.84 (1.2)	4.64 (3.8)	5.02 (0.7)	14.56 (0.3)	3.31 (3.8)	4.72 (2.4)	2.27(−15.1)
2nd qtr	39.86 (0.8)	2.74(−0.8)	8.09 (3.1)	3.17 (1.9)	25.86 (0.1)	4.63(−0.1)	5.09 (1.4)	14.49(−0.5)	3.00(−9.3)	4.79 (1.5)	2.57 (13.1)
3rd qtr	42.64 (7.0)	2.83 (3.3)	8.56 (5.7)	3.26 (2.6)	28.00 (8.3)	4.82 (4.0)	5.28 (3.8)	16.14 (11.4)	3.75 (24.9)	5.28 (10.3)	2.66 (3.7)
4th qtr	43.85 (2.8)	3.08 (9.0)	8.49(−0.8)	3.41 (4.9)	28.86 (3.1)	4.86 (0.9)	5.38 (1.8)	16.66 (3.3)	3.96 (5.6)	5.34 (1.1)	2.76 (3.6)
1969 1st qtr	44.19 (0.8)	3.24 (5.3)	7.66(−9.8)	3.46 (1.4)	29.82 (3.3)	4.86(−0.1)	5.52 (2.7)	17.53 (5.2)	4.11 (3.8)	5.74 (7.5)	2.88 (4.6)
2nd qtr	48.14 (8.9)	3.26 (0.5)	9.61 (25.4)	3.53 (2.0)	31.74 (6.4)	5.03 (3.6)	5.86 (6.2)	18.89 (7.7)	4.50 (9.6)	6.07 (5.8)	3.09 (7.2)
3rd qtr	48.95 (1.7)	3.26 (nil)	9.36(−2.6)	3.96 (12.2)	32.37 (2.0)	5.01(−0.5)	6.14 (4.7)	19.20 (1.7)	4.33(−3.8)	6.31 (4.0)	3.21 (4.0)
4th qtr	50.58 (3.3)	3.38 (3.6)	9.38 (0.2)	4.07 (2.8)	33.76 (4.3)	5.06 (1.1)	6.53 (6.5)	20.04 (4.4)	4.35 (0.3)	6.81 (7.9)	3.28 (2.1)
1970 1st qtr	52.97 (4.7)	3.31(−2.0)	9.72 (3.7)	4.46 (9.4)	35.48 (5.1)	5.15 (1.7)	6.99 (7.0)	21.08 (5.2)	4.55 (4.8)	7.23 (6.1)	3.48 (6.1)
2nd qtr	54.77 (3.4)	3.35 (1.5)	9.88 (1.6)	4.61 (3.4)	36.93 (4.1)	5.49 (6.6)	7.26 (3.8)	21.87 (3.8)	4.72 (3.6)	7.33 (1.4)	3.73 (7.0)
3rd qtr	55.77 (1.8)	3.45 (2.8)	10.01 (1.3)	4.90 (6.3)	37.41 (1.3)	5.33(−2.9)	7.38 (1.7)	22.49 (2.8)	4.88 (3.4)	7.48 (2.0)	3.89 (4.4)
4th qtr	57.60 (3.3)	3.19(−7.4)	10.35 (3.4)	4.92 (0.3)	39.14 (4.6)	5.75 (7.9)	7.82 (5.9)	23.22 (3.3)	4.97 (1.8)	7.81 (4.4)	3.85 (−1.1)
1971 1st qtr	58.64 (1.8)	3.62 (13.3)	10.95 (5.9)	4.93 (0.2)	39.15 (nil)	5.76 (0.2)	7.47(−4.4)	23.64 (1.8)	5.00 (0.7)	8.07 (3.4)	4.01 (4.3)
2nd qtr	60.96 (4.0)	3.74 (3.6)	11.83 (8.0)	4.94 (0.3)	40.45 (3.3)	5.89 (2.2)	7.81 (4.5)	24.13 (2.0)	5.19 (3.8)	8.40 (4.0)	3.86 (−3.9)
3rd qtr	62.35 (2.3)	3.93 (5.0)	11.95 (1.0)	4.73(−4.3)	41.75 (3.2)	5.97 (1.4)	8.01 (2.5)	25.24 (4.6)	5.49 (5.8)	8.81 (4.9)	3.96 (2.6)
4th qtr	63.77 (2.3)	4.16 (6.0)	10.91(−8.7)	5.11 (8.1)	43.59 (4.4)	6.35 (6.4)	8.41 (5.0)	26.22 (3.9)	5.56 (1.2)	9.10 (3.3)	4.21 (6.4)
1972 1st qtr	69.45 (8.9)	4.40 (5.6)	13.48 (23.5)	5.41 (5.8)	46.16 (5.9)	6.87 (8.2)	8.58 (2.0)	27.92 (6.5)	6.41 (15.2)	9.41 (3.5)	4.45 (5.7)
2nd qtr	71.70 (3.2)	4.64 (5.5)	13.48 (nil)	5.46 (0.9)	48.12 (4.2)	6.95 (1.2)	8.92 (4.0)	29.03 (4.0)	6.53 (1.9)	10.01 (6.4)	4.64 (4.3)
3rd qtr				5.91p (8.2)		6.55 (−5.8)					

† Canadian and United States imports are valued fob.
Sources: United Kingdom: DTI.
Other countries: OECD.

TABLE 4. EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY THE MAIN MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES

Quarters or quarterly averages — US $ thousand million (fob)

	Total†* (seasonally adjusted)	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)	Canada	United States†	Japan	Sweden	Switzerland	Belgium-Luxembourg	France*	German Federal Republic	Italy	Netherlands
1966	23.23	3.07	1.20	4.69	2.26	0.76	0.75	1.40	1.99	4.50	1.60	1.00
1967	24.86	3.02	1.47	5.07	2.44	0.83	0.80	1.44	2.11	4.87	1.75	1.06
1968	28.62	3.25	1.83	5.78	3.05	0.91	0.90	1.67	2.35	5.57	2.10	1.22
1969	33.52	3.75	2.12	6.47	3.74	1.07	1.05	2.07	2.76	6.56	2.44	1.49
1970	38.57	4.09	2.39	7.17	4.53	1.31	1.16	2.40	3.40	7.67	2.77	1.70
1971	43.42 p	4.74	2.63 p	7.42	5.71	1.45	1.28 p	2.47	3.81	8.74	3.12	2.02 p
1968 1st quarter	27.04	3.16	1.73	5.32	2.43	0.86	0.82	1.65	2.42	5.21	1.97	1.17
2nd quarter	27.05	3.09	1.88	5.99	2.99	0.89	0.86	1.64	1.95	5.09	2.05	1.16
3rd quarter	29.67	3.39	1.69	5.75	3.19	0.88	0.88	1.57	2.35	5.51	2.04	1.21
4th quarter	30.73	3.42	2.03	6.04	3.57	1.01	1.04	1.84	2.67	6.45	2.33	1.35
1969 1st quarter	30.44	3.45	2.00	5.59	3.16	1.00	0.94	1.91	2.64	5.76	2.38	1.35
2nd quarter	33.31	3.66	2.18	6.96	3.60	1.08	1.02	2.05	2.87	6.43	2.61	1.47
3rd quarter	34.61	3.93	2.09	6.36	3.95	0.97	1.02	1.94	2.45	6.41	2.48	1.48
4th quarter	35.71	3.98	2.23	6.97	4.26	1.23	1.22	2.38	3.06	7.62	2.31	1.64
1970 1st quarter	36.46	4.02	2.26	7.14	3.88	1.21	1.06	2.27	3.17	7.04	2.53	1.56
2nd quarter	38.80	4.08	2.58	7.75	4.37	1.32	1.18	2.54	3.55	7.62	2.87	1.66
3rd quarter	38.76	3.86	2.17	6.75	4.71	1.20	1.11	2.19	3.09	7.52	2.79	1.70
4th quarter	40.25	4.38	2.54	7.04	5.15	1.50	1.29	2.60	3.79	8.48	2.96	1.87
1971 1st quarter	40.86 p	4.20	2.53 p	7.55	4.75	1.42	1.13	2.32	3.69	8.11	2.89	1.89 p
2nd quarter	42.54 p	4.70	2.81 p	7.84	5.53	1.47	1.25	2.44	3.87	8.40	3.06	1.96 p
3rd quarter	45.33 p	4.87	2.41 p	7.47	6.09	1.30	1.26p	2.37	3.54	8.88	3.13	2.01 p
4th quarter	44.93 p	5.18	2.76 p	6.84	6.47	1.61	1.48p	2.71	4.14	9.59	3.40	2.23 p
1972 1st quarter	48.73 p	5.16	2.78 p	8.25	5.87	1.58	1.42 p	2.95 p	4.49 p	9.79	3.68 p	2.34 p
2nd quarter	50.33 p	5.33	3.26 p	8.30	6.24	1.67	1.50 p	3.23 p	5.00 p	10.21	3.95 p	2.51 p
3rd quarter		4.52			7.12 p							

† Excluding United States special category exports (see definitions).
Sources: United Kingdom and Total: DTI
Other countries: OECD.

* The 1970 figures include exports of certain items valued at $138 million which are assigned to section 5 by OECD but to section 9 by other reporting authorities.

TABLE 5. WORLD TRADE

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million

	Exports (fob) from: World			Industrial countries			Primary producers			Volume of world exports 1963=100	Imports (cif)† into: World			Industrial countries			Primary producers		
		Percentage change over previous period	Percentage change in smoothed series*		Percentage change over previous period	Percentage change in smoothed series*		Percentage change over previous period	Percentage change in smoothed series*			Percentage change over previous period	Percentage change in smoothed series*		Percentage change over previous period	Percentage change in smoothed series*		Percentage change over previous period	Percentage change in smoothed series*
1966	45.20			33.82			11.38			127	47.27			35.06			12.21		
1967	47.47	(5.0)		35.64	(5.4)		11.83	(4.0)		134	49.75	(5.2)		36.96	(5.4)		12.79	(4.7)	
1968	53.01	(11.7)		40.20	(12.8)		12.81	(8.3)		151	55.26	(11.1)		41.54	(12.4)		13.72	(7.3)	
1969	60.65	(14.4)		46.45	(15.5)		14.20	(10.9)		167	62.96	(13.9)		48.01	(15.6)		14.95	(8.9)	
1970	69.71	(14.9)		53.82	(15.9)		15.89	(11.9)		182	72.44	(15.1)		55.28	(15.1)		17.16	(14.8)	
1971	77.80p	(11.6)		60.21	(11.9)		17.59p	(10.7)		192	80.85p	(11.6)		61.51	(11.3)		19.34p	(12.7)	
1968 1st qtr	50.32	(4.0)	(2.7)	38.03	(4.9)	(3.0)	12.29	(1.3)	(1.9)	144	52.75	(3.5)	(2.7)	39.57	(3.3)	(2.7)	13.19	(3.9)	(2.6)
2nd qtr	50.85	(1.1)	(3.4)	38.23	(0.5)	(3.7)	12.63	(2.7)	(2.4)	145	53.35	(1.1)	(2.9)	39.86	(0.8)	(2.9)	13.48	(2.2)	(2.8)
3rd qtr	54.64	(7.4)	(4.5)	41.64	(8.9)	(5.1)	13.00	(3.0)	(2.8)	154	56.51	(5.9)	(4.0)	42.64	(7.0)	(4.4)	13.88	(2.9)	(2.9)
4th qtr	55.88	(2.3)	(2.8)	42.57	(2.2)	(3.0)	13.31	(2.4)	(2.0)	159	58.19	(3.0)	(2.9)	43.85	(2.8)	(3.3)	14.35	(3.4)	(1.6)
1969 1st qtr	55.67	(−0.4)	(2.5)	42.29	(−0.7)	(2.7)	13.37	(0.5)	(1.8)	154	58.11	(−0.1)	(2.6)	44.19	(0.8)	(3.3)	13.93	(−2.9)	(0.4)
2nd qtr	60.38	(8.5)	(4.8)	46.51	(10.0)	(5.3)	13.87	(3.7)	(3.4)	168	62.63	(7.8)	(4.5)	48.14	(8.9)	(5.0)	14.49	(4.1)	(3.0)
3rd qtr	62.18	(3.0)	(4.3)	47.51	(2.1)	(4.3)	14.67	(5.8)	(4.2)	171	64.43	(2.9)	(4.1)	48.95	(1.7)	(3.8)	15.48	(6.8)	(5.1)
4th qtr	64.14	(3.1)	(3.3)	49.25	(3.6)	(3.5)	14.89	(1.5)	(2.8)	173	66.48	(3.2)	(3.3)	50.58	(3.3)	(3.3)	15.90	(2.7)	(3.2)
1970 1st qtr	66.74	(4.1)	(3.8)	51.47	(4.5)	(4.1)	15.27	(2.6)	(2.9)	174	69.03	(3.8)	(3.7)	52.97	(4.7)	(4.0)	16.06	(1.0)	(2.5)
2nd qtr	69.43	(4.0)	(3.3)	53.42	(3.8)	(3.4)	16.01	(4.8)	(3.2)	184	71.70	(3.9)	(3.4)	54.77	(3.4)	(3.3)	16.93	(5.4)	(3.8)
3rd qtr	70.32	(1.3)	(2.3)	54.19	(1.4)	(2.5)	16.13	(0.7)	(1.6)	182	73.28	(2.2)	(2.9)	55.77	(1.8)	(2.6)	17.51	(3.4)	(3.9)
4th qtr	72.17	(2.6)	(2.3)	56.02	(3.4)	(2.7)	16.15	(0.1)	(1.0)	189	75.73	(3.3)	(2.8)	57.60	(3.3)	(2.5)	18.13	(3.5)	(3.6)
1971 1st qtr	74.02	(2.6)	(2.8)	57.40	(2.5)	(2.8)	16.62	(2.9)	(2.9)	188	77.48	(2.3)	(2.9)	58.64	(1.8)	(2.7)	18.84	(3.9)	(3.5)
2nd qtr	76.66	(3.6)	(3.7)	59.13	(3.0)	(3.5)	17.53	(5.5)	(4.5)	194	80.32	(3.7)	(3.0)	60.96	(4.0)	(3.0)	19.36	(2.8)	(2.9)
3rd qtr	80.49	(5.0)	(3.1)	62.26	(5.3)	(3.1)	18.23	(4.0)	(3.0)	198	82.13	(2.3)	(2.3)	62.35	(2.3)	(2.7)	19.78	(2.2)	(1.3)
4th qtr	79.72p	(−1.0)	(2.8)	61.72	(−0.9)	(3.1)	18.00p	(−1.3)	(2.1)	191	83.18 p	(1.3)	(3.1)	63.77	(2.3)	(4.0)	19.41p	(−1.9)	(0.5)
1972 1st qtr	86.43p	(8.4)		67.18	(8.8)	(5.1)	19.25p	(6.9)		199	89.55p	(7.7)		69.45	(8.9)	(5.8)	20.10p	(3.6)	
2nd qtr				69.70	(3.8)									71.70	(3.2)				

* See definitions.
† Imports into Canada and the United States are valued fob.
Sources: Industrial countries: OECD.
Primary producers: International Monetary Fund (seasonally adjusted by DTI).
Volume index: United Nations (seasonally adjusted by DTI).

TABLE 6. INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally adjusted — 1963 = 100

	Industrial countries †	Canada	United States †	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	Sweden	EEC	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
Weights	100.0	3.4	50.9	5.7	40.0	8.5	1.4	25.1	7.8	10.6	4.0
1966	123	127	126	136	118	113	124	117	117	116	118
1967	128	131	131	162	119	113	127	119	121	114	128
1968	137	140	138	190	128	119	132	129	126	127	136
1969	147	148	145	222	140	123	141	143	142	144	141
1970	150	152	139	258	148	125	151	152	150	153	150
1971	152	159	140	270	152	126	151	156	159	156	146
1968 1st quarter	133	134	135	177	124	117	126	125	127	120	133
2nd quarter	135	138	137	187	123	118	132	122	108	127	135
3rd quarter	139	139	139	194	130	120	136	131	132	129	136
4th quarter	142	143	140	203	135	122	136	137	138	136	141
1969 1st quarter	144	148	143	205	137	122	138	140	138	139	144
2nd quarter	147	148	144	218	141	124	142	144	142	144	147
3rd quarter	149	148	146	227	142	124	145	145	144	145	144
4th quarter	149	150	145	238	142	124	149	145	144	150	131
1970 1st quarter	150	153	141	245	147	125	150	151	150	153	152
2nd quarter	151	152	141	258	148	125	153	152	150	155	150
3rd quarter	151	152	140	264	148	126	154	152	149	154	149
4th quarter	149	152	135	263	149	126	155	153	151	153	151
1971 1st quarter	151	155	138	268	151	126	154	156	156	157	149
2nd quarter	152	157	140	265	151	126	153	155	155	157	145
3rd quarter	153	161	139	274	152	126	150	156	161	156	142
4th quarter	154	163	140	274	153	126	152	157	164	153	150
1972 1st quarter	157	165	144	284	154	119	153	161	166	158	150
2nd quarter	161	168	148	291	158	130	155	162	167	161	149

† The United States series has been revised from 1967.
Source: OECD.

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Value of trade in October

General assessment. In October the trade figures continued to be distorted, both imports and exports being swollen by the clearing of the backlog of goods held up by the dock strike. A deficit on visible trade of £47 million, seasonally adjusted, was recorded. Net invisible earnings are estimated to have continued at a monthly rate of over £50 million so that the current account of the balance of payments was in small surplus. This follows the large deficits in August and September which arose mainly from the dock strike.

The import figures in September and October in part reflect their higher sterling value following the floating of the £ in June as well as recovery from the dock strike. It seems likely that the bulk of the import backlog has now been cleared, and allowing for the dock strike effects, the underlying growth in imports has continued. Clearing the backlog on exports is expected to take longer and is likely to continue to affect the export figures for the rest of the year. Allowing for this, it seems that there has been some underlying improvement in exports in recent months.

Note: In arriving at the export figure for October, the net allowance for factors affecting recording has been provisionally assessed as nil and in consequence no adjustment has been necessary (see Note 1(e)).

TABLE 1. VISIBLE TRADE ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1970	658	657	+ 1
1971	733	708	+ 25
1970 1st quarter	644	623	+ 21
2nd quarter	653	667	− 14
3rd quarter	624	648	− 24
4th quarter	710	690	+ 20
1971 1st quarter	664	686	− 22
2nd quarter	755	717	+ 38
3rd quarter	762	703	+ 59
4th quarter	750	724	+ 26
1972 1st quarter	729	770	− 41
2nd quarter	760	788	− 28
3rd quarter p	692	789	− 97
May	742	785	− 43
June	798	786	+ 12
July p	745	715	+ 30
August p	498	685	−187
September p r	832	966	−134
October p	908	955	− 47
May-July p	762	762	− 0
Aug.-Oct. p	746	869	−123

p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

TABLE 1A. Three-monthly averages**

	Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1971 November	748	716	+32
December	750	724	+26
1972 January	740	729	+11
February	754	755	− 1
March	729	770	−41
April	732	790	−58
May	731	792	−61
June	760	788	−28
July	762	762	− 0
August	680	728	−48
September	692	789	−97
October	746	869	−123

** Average of month shown and two preceding months (See Note 1 (d)).

Exports. The value of exports in October on a balance of payments basis was £908 million, seasonally adjusted. In the four months July to October the average level of exports was £746 million per month, seasonally adjusted, much the same as in the first half of this year. Since some part of the backlog of exports held up by the strike had yet to be cleared (the October figure refers mainly to exports shipped in the period mid-September to mid-October), the comparison suggests some upward movement in the underlying

TABLE 2. EXPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (fob)	Coverage adjustments	Net allowance for factors affecting recording†	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1970	672	−27	+13	658
1971	765	−41	+ 9	733
1970 1st quarter	657	−26	+13	644
2nd quarter	668	−29	+13	653
3rd quarter	636	−25	+13	624
4th quarter	725	−30	+15	710
1971 1st quarter	680	−30	+14	664
2nd quarter	780	−41	+15	755
3rd quarter	798	−46	+10	762
4th quarter	801	−46	− 5	750
1972 1st quarter	776	−48	—	729
2nd quarter	809	−49	—	760
3rd quarter p	735	−43	—	692
May	797	−55	—	742
June	842	−44	—	798
July p	802	−57	—	745
August p	532	−34	—	498
September p	870	−39	—	832
October p	966	−58	—	908
May.-July	814	−52	—	762
Aug.-Oct. p	789	−44	—	746

§ Components and totals are rounded independently.
† See Note 1(e).
p Provisional estimates.

TABLE 3. IMPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

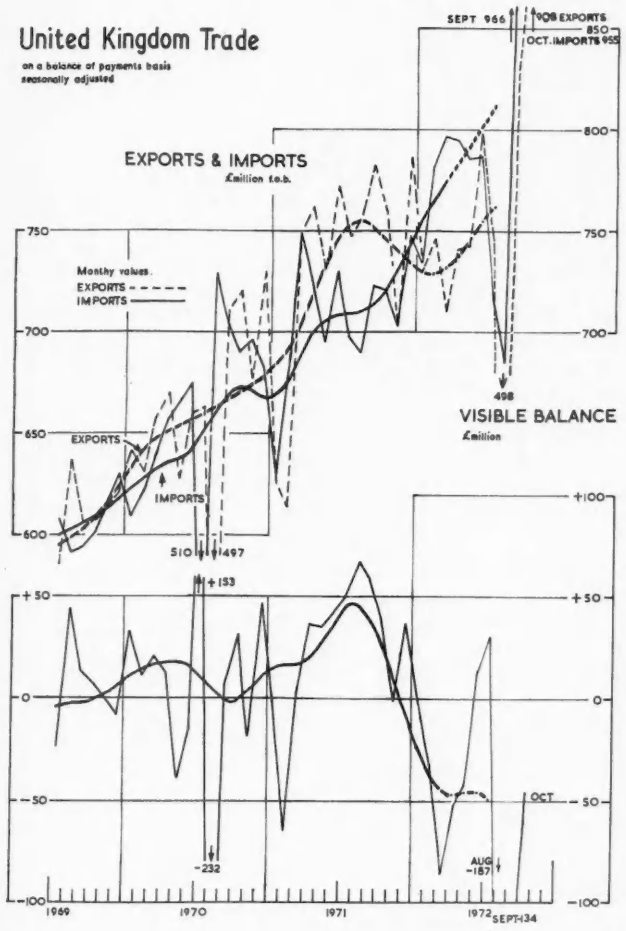
	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (cif)	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Coverage adjustments ‡	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1970	753	−77	−20	657
1971	819	−86	−26	708
1970 1st quarter	715	−71	−21	623
2nd quarter	762	−76	−19	667
3rd quarter	740	−78	−14	648
4th quarter	796	−83	−24	690
1971 1st quarter	794	−87	−21	686
2nd quarter	822	−87	−18	717
3rd quarter	817	−84	−30	703
4th quarter	845	−86	−35	724
1972 1st quarter	882	−82	−30	770
2nd quarter	891	−84	−19	788
3rd quarter p	892	−85	−19	789
May	884	−85	−14	785
June	897	−84	−27	786
July p	813	−78	−20	715
August p	780	−76	−20	685
September p r	1,084	−100	−18	966
October p	1,073	−99	−19	955
May-July	865	−83	−20	762
Aug.-Oct. p	979	−91	−19	869

§ Components and totals are rounded independently.
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.
‡ Including adjustments for arrivals of and payments for United States military aircraft, etc.

trend of exports in the July/October period. The distortion in the figures affected the commodity and area patterns of trade. However, over the latest four monthly period there appears to have been a recovery in exports to Western Europe compared with the first half of this year. In contrast, trade with other major areas declined. This may imply that trade with distant areas has been slower to recover from the strike.

Imports. The value of imports in October on a balance of payments basis was £955 million seasonally adjusted. Although the figures for recent individual months have been affected by the dock strike, it seems clear that the underlying trend in imports has continued to increase. By the end of October the bulk of the backlog of goods

(*continued on next page*)



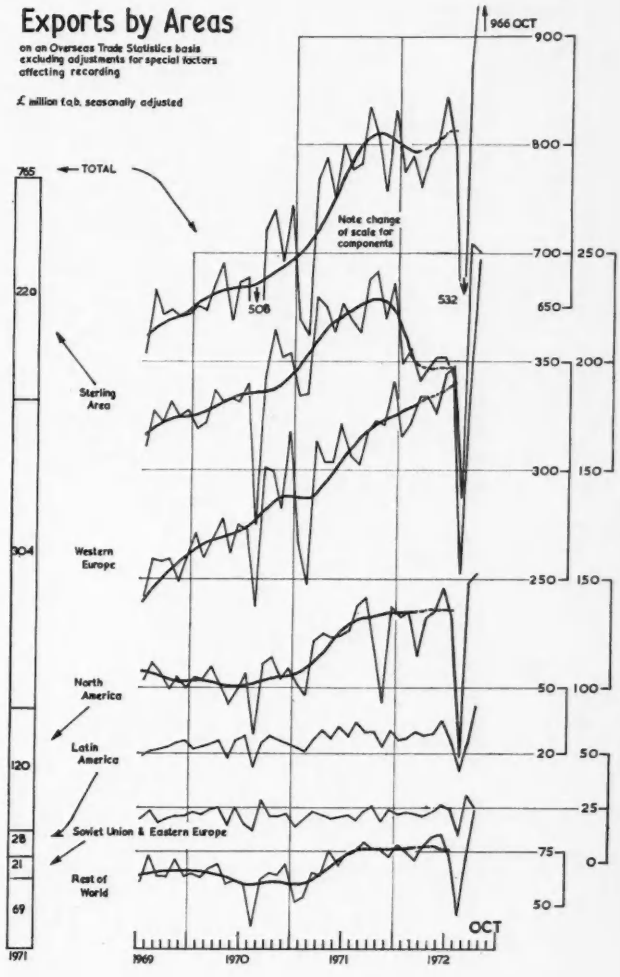


TABLE 4. Recorded values
Overseas trade statistics basis

£ million per month

		Exports fob ††	Imports cif ‡
1970	2nd quarter	688.0	785.0
	3rd quarter	608.5	719.3
	4th quarter	741.0	792.5
1971	1st quarter	673.4	811.3
	2nd quatter	794.9	829.3
	3rd quarter	767.4	790.0
	4th quarter	822.9	847.3
1972	1st quarter	770.7	905.7
	2nd quarter	843.9	910.6
	3rd quarter r	683.3	850.0
	August	492.5	738.2
	September r	779.3	1,043.2
	October p	998.8	1,095.8

†† No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports (see Note 1(e))
‡ Including arrivals of US military aircraft
p Provisional estimates
r Revised estimates

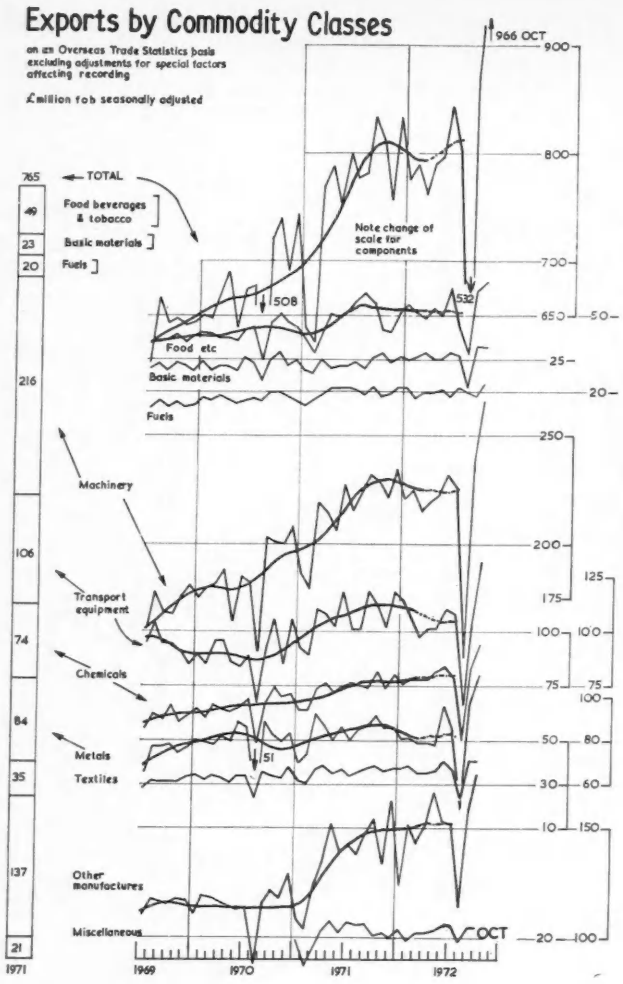
TABLE 5. EXPORTS: AREAS¶
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values††

£ million fob per month

		Total	Sterling area	Western Europe Total	EEC	EFTA	North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world
1971		765	220	304	161	116	120	28	21	69
	4th quarter	801	232	326	172	124	118	28	23	75
1972	1st quarter	776	199	322	171	122	127	28	22	75
	2nd quarter	809	200	332	178	126	137	30	23	81
	3rd quarter	735	159	346	187	132	116	21	22	62
	August	532	102	287	160	108	68	12	12	45
	September	870	184	404	217	155	149	25	30	71
	October p	966	246	400	209	152	153	41	24	95
	May-July	814	199	338	182	128	137	30	24	79
	Aug.-Oct. p	789	177	363	195	138	123	26	22	70

¶ See Note 1(b).
†† No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
p Provisional estimates.



UK OVERSEAS TRADE
continued

delayed by the dock strike seems to have been made good. Over the period July/October the value of imports averaged £830 million per month, 7 per cent higher than in the first half of this year, a substantial part of which reflected higher sterling import prices from the floating of the pound last June.

Analyses. The distortions to the trade figures continue to affect the commodity and area patterns of trade and it is still not possible to make detailed comments on these statistics.

The docks dispute. The docks dispute and the national dock strike have distorted recent trade figures, but because of the differences in the timing of these statistics (see Note 1(f)), the effect on imports has been different to that on exports.

As has been explained in articles for earlier months, the initial effect of the strike was to reduce the value of imports in July without altering appreciably the value of exports, so that the trade balance was favourably affected in July. In August, however, the reduction of exports was greater than that for imports, and there was a substantial adverse effect on the trade balance. In September, both imports and exports were swollen as the backlog of goods held up by the strike was cleared; the effect on imports was greater than on exports (partly reflecting a timing difference in the recording of these statistics), so that for the second month running there was an adverse effect on the balance of visible trade.

In October, figures for both imports and exports have again been swollen, with imports again being probably more affected than exports. It is likely that by the end of October, the backlog of imports had been largely cleared, but that there was still a backlog of exports to be made good. Thus the effect on trade for the next month or two should be favourable.

Notes

1(a) Trade figures on a balance of payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally

TABLE 6. EXPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values††

£ million fob per month

					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1971	765	49	23	20	652	322	216	82	24	74	84	35	137	21
4th quarter	801	45	26	20	690	336	228	87	24	78	88	37	150	21
1972 1st quarter	776	52	26	20	662	325	220	73	33	77	81	36	139	21
2nd quarter	809	55	26	20	684	329	224	77	27	81	84	37	157	24
3rd quarter	735	46	23	20	616	298	206	61	30	70	76	33	141	23
August	532	32	12	20	443	213	148	40	27	50	49	22	114	18
September	870	63	32	18	727	346	239	69	35	83	97	41	159	25
October p	966	66	31	24	815	393	266	94	36	93	110	41	175	25
May-July	814	52	26	20	689	333	227	79	27	81	86	37	157	24
Aug-Oct p	789	54	25	21	662	318	218	68	33	75	85	35	149	23

¶ See Note 1(b).
†† No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
p Provisional estimates.

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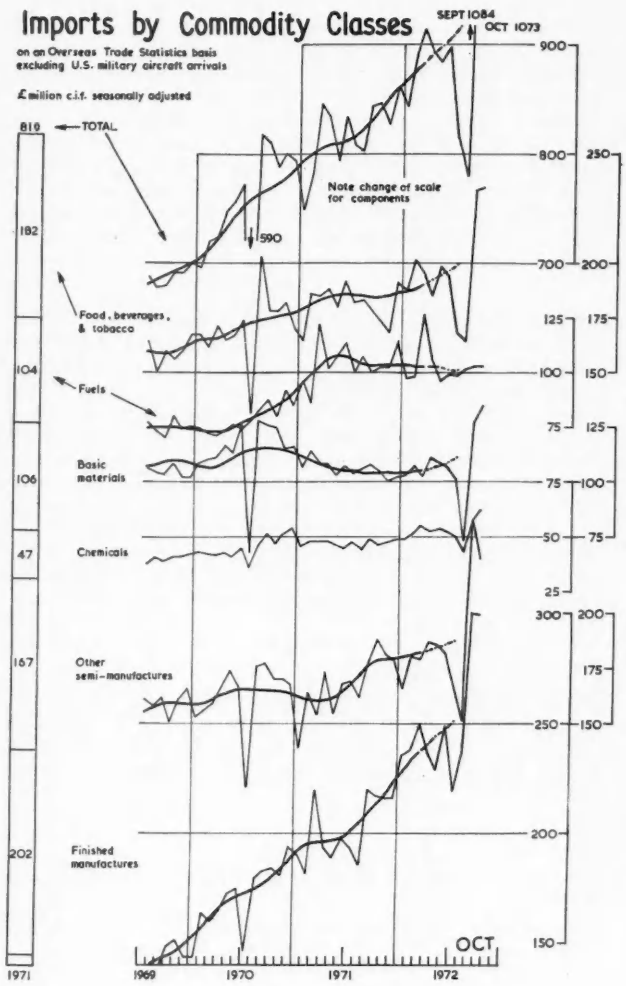
adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly Overseas Trade Statistics. These adjustments are summarised in Tables 2 and 3 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to United Kingdom owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of United States military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special United States Exim Bank credit. (The values involved are now small.) All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual 'Pink Book', *United Kingdom Balance of Payments* 1972 (Table 6 and pp. 63-67) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated November 4, 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payment basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.



1(b) The adjustments described at Note 1(*a*) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports, and cannot be estimated for the area and commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 5 to 8 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of Tables 2 and 3. Whereas comment on total trade relates to total exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 5 to 8. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(*a*) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. These averages, for the month in question and the two preceding months, are given in Table 1A. Although they are still

(continued on next page)

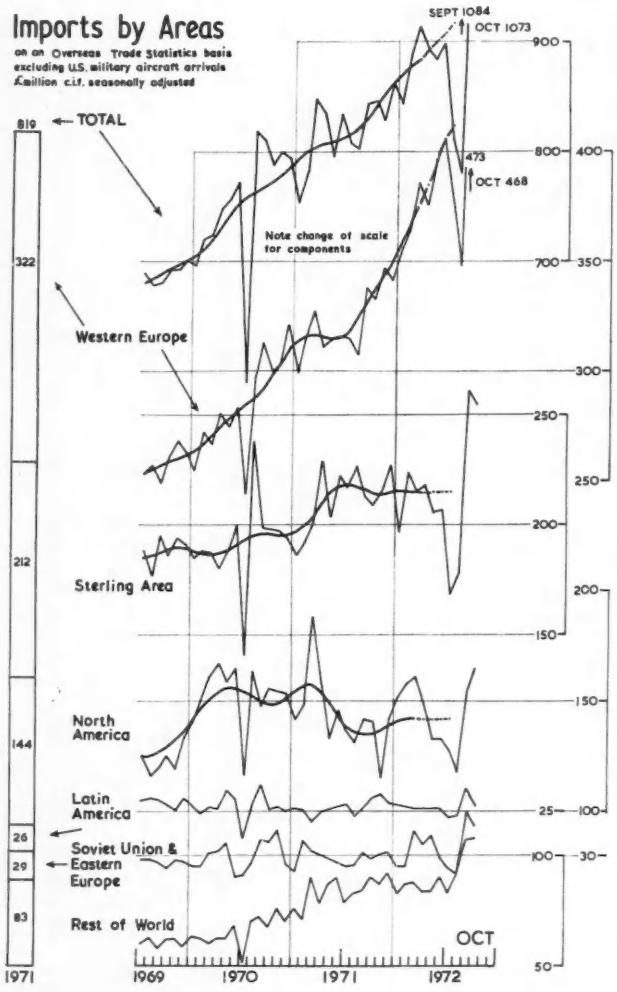
TABLE 7. IMPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures		
					Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Miscellaneous
1971	819	819	182	104	321	106	47	167	203	202	10
4th quarter	845	845	177	106	334	103	48	183	216	216	14
1972 1st quarter	882		195	107	330	104	52	175	241		9
2nd quarter	891		194	101	343	108	53	182	238		12
3rd quarter	892		189	101	333	99	50	184	251		11
August	780		164	101	266	73	43	151	236		9
September	1,084		234	103	427	127	57	243	300		11
October p	1,073		235	103	422	135	62	225	299		12
May-July	865		187	97	334	105	52	177	233		12
Aug.-Oct. p	979		211	102	372	111	54	206	278		11

¶ See Note 1(b).
p Provisional estimates.

sensitive to irregular movements in the monthly figures and to special influences, they are markedly less variable than the monthly figures. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flow of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.



1(e) Recording of exports. The new system for the documentation of exports to ensure their full recording has applied to goods shipped from October 25, 1971 (see *Trade and Industry* August 19, 1971).

The first assessments of the new scheme indicated that it had achieved an appreciable reduction in under-recording by the end of the year, though the shortfall had not entirely disappeared. The amount of the shortfall was estimated to be small and no alteration has been made in this regard to the figures published for the closing months of 1971, for which it has been assumed that recording was virtually complete. The same assumption has been made for the period since the beginning of 1972 and investigations which have been carried out this year support this for the early part of 1972. The assumption will be kept under review in the light of continuing checks, and should it subsequently appear necessary, adjustments will be made to the figures already published.

There was a speeding up in the submission of documents in the second half of 1971, associated with the introduction of the new recording scheme; the timing of the flow of documents has not shown any unusual features this year, and no adjustment has been necessary for this aspect in recent months. Adjustment to the figures for factors affecting recording are shown in Table 2 and explained in the notes given in previous articles.

1(f) Timing. The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

2. Overseas Trade Statistics

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports with cumulative totals will be published on November 27† and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 125 to 143 in the Monthly Digest for December‡, due to be published in the second week of January.

† Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, published by HMSO, price £1.85 (annual subscription £25.05).
‡ Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by HMSO, price 63p (annual subscription including Supplement of Definitions and postage, £8.60).

TABLE 8. IMPORTS: AREAS¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

		Total	Total excluding US military aircraft etc.	Sterling area	Western Europe			North America		Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
					Total	EEC	EFTA	Total	Excl. US military aircraft etc.			
1971		819	819	212	322	176	131	145	144	26	29	83
	4th quarter	845	845	217	340	184	142	133	133	31	30	91
1972	1st quarter	882		212	368	201	148	156		27	30	86
	2nd quarter	891		213	392	220	156	138		26	33	86
	3rd quarter	892		203	400	228	158	133		27	25	97
	August	780		179	350	212	125	118		23	21	91
	September	1,084		261	473	263	190	154		35	37	120
	October p	1,073		254	468	263	185	165		27	38	113
	May-July	865		194	395	222	157	131		25	31	86
	Aug.-Oct. p	979		231	429	245	167	146		28	32	108

¶ See Note 1(b).
p Provisional estimates.

Monthly report on the economic situation

The following report on the economic situation, prepared by HM Treasury Information Department, will be published in *Economic Trends* for November at the end of the month. Unless otherwise stated this report is based on seasonally adjusted data.

Prices and incomes standstill

FOLLOWING the breakdown of the tripartite talks between the Government, the TUC and the CBI, the Prime Minister announced on November 6 a Bill to provide for a standstill on increases in pay, prices, rents and dividends. The standstill is to come into operation immediately and will run for 90 days from the Royal Assent to the Bill, with provision for an extension for a further 60 days. In addition the Government will implement certain proposals which it made in the tripartite talks—an increase in the needs allowance under the rent rebate and allowances scheme, an extension of the period of entitlement to family income supplement, free welfare milk and free school meals and the payment of a lump sum of £10 to each retirement and supplementary pensioner.

The standstill is designed as an interim measure while statutory measures are prepared with the object of securing the main economic objectives which had been agreed by the parties to the tripartite talks. These were the maintenance of a high rate of growth and an improvement in real incomes; an improvement in the position of the low-paid and the pensioners; and moderation in the rate of cost and price inflation.

Recent developments

Continued buoyancy of demand and activity in recent months, following the sharp recovery in the second quarter, is suggested by the estimates of consumption and industrial production in the third quarter and by the latest labour market indicators. The volume of consumers' expenditure is provisionally estimated to have increased by about 1 per cent in the third quarter to be 6 per cent higher than a year earlier. Industrial production rose further in the third quarter and was 4¼ per cent above the average for the second half of last year, an annual rate of increase of 5 per cent. The fall in unemployment in October brings the level to well below that of a year ago, while unfilled vacancies have been rising continuously throughout this year.

Of the other indicators of demand, statistics of the volume of trade continue to be distorted by the effects of the dock strike, and no estimate of the trend is possible from the third quarter figures. Housing activity in the third quarter is likely to have been affected to some extent by the dispute in the construction industry; total housing starts showed little change compared with the previous quarter, with private sector starts rising by around 3½ per cent—to be 7½ per cent higher than a year earlier—but public sector starts falling back.

The CBI Industrial Trends Survey taken in the first half of October and published on November 2 again indicates a higher level of business confidence about the general economic situation. The majority of firms report increased value of orders and output in recent months and expect a further increase during the next four months. As in the previous survey, there is a substantial positive balance of firms expecting to increase their investment in plant and machinery during the coming year, and there has been a substantial decline in the course of this year in the proportion of firms operating below capacity. A feature of the latest Survey is that for the first time in two years there is an encouraging positive balance of firms expecting to employ more people over the next few months.

Demand and activity

The rise in the volume of consumer spending in the third quarter (see above) was mainly due to the high level of retail sales, which increased by 3 per cent between the second and third quarters to be 7 per cent higher than a year earlier. Within the total, the largest increase was in sales by durable goods shops, which were up by 5 per cent in the third quarter; sales by other non-food shops rose by 4 per cent and sales by food shops increased by 1½ per cent. In the third quarter there was also a strong rise of 9 per cent in new instalment credit extended by finance houses and retailers. There was an increase of £122 million during the quarter in the net amount of hire-purchase debt outstanding, compared with a rise of £103 million in the preceding quarter.

New car registrations in the third quarter were marginally lower than in the second quarter but were still over 20 per cent more than in the corresponding quarter of 1971.

The latest estimates of industrial production continue to suggest that there has been a strong upward trend in recent months. The overall index is estimated to have increased by 1 per cent in the third quarter, but this index was significantly affected by the dispute in the construction industry. Manufacturing production, which was not affected by the construction strike, increased by 2¼ per cent in the quarter. The rise has been particularly marked in metal manufacturing, in motor vehicles and in other consumer-oriented industries.

In October the trade figures continued to be distorted, both imports and exports being swollen by the clearing of the backlog of goods held up by the dock strike. A deficit on visible trade of £47 million was recorded. As net invisible earnings are estimated to have continued at a monthly rate of over £50 million, there was a small current account surplus. The value of exports on a balance of payments basis was £908 million in October. Their average level in the four months July to October was £746 million per month, much the same as in the first half of the year; and since some part of the backlog of exports held up by the strike has yet to be cleared the comparison suggests some upward movement in the underlying trend of exports in the July-October period. The value of imports in October on a balance of payments basis was £955 million. The bulk of the import backlog now seems to have been cleared. Although figures for recent individual months have been affected by the dock strike, it seems clear that the underlying trend of imports has continued to increase: over the period July-October imports averaged £830 million a month, 7 per cent higher than in the first half-year, a substantial part of which reflected higher sterling import prices from the floating of the pound last June.

Labour market

There was a sharp fall of 39,000 in October in the seasonally-adjusted total of wholly unemployed in Great Britain excluding school-leavers and adult students. The total, at 774,000 or 3.4 per cent, was the lowest since August last year. The level has been fluctuating somewhat in recent months but the net fall since the peak in March has been over 100,000.

The other labour market indicators confirm the trend shown by the unemployment figures. Unfilled adult vacancies increased by 14,000 in October—the tenth consecutive monthly rise—and are now at a level last obtained at the end of 1970. There was a further rise in overtime in August (the latest month available), while redundancies continue to be well below last year's rate.

Prices and Incomes (not seasonally adjusted)

There was an increase of ½ per cent in September in the retail price index. This was a somewhat smaller increase than in August and was closely in line with the average monthly increase so far this year. In the 12 months to September the index rose by around 7 per cent compared with 10 per cent in the preceding 12 months. There were increases during the month of September in the prices of cigarettes and tobacco, beer, clothing and footwear and rail fares: food prices in aggregate were almost unchanged with lower fresh fruit and vegetable prices offset by some increases elsewhere.

The index of average earnings (seasonally adjusted) increased by just over ½ per cent in August and remained about 11 per cent higher than a year earlier. But the index of basic wage rates, which had increased sharply in August as a result of the big rise in minimum time rates under the engineering agreement, showed a further increase of 3 per cent in September. The September increase was mainly attributable to the settlements in the building and civil engineering industries: although the settlements last until November 1974 the greater part of the increase in rates occurs at the beginning.

Financial developments

The money stock narrowly defined (M1) rose by £110 million (1 per cent) in the September banking month; M3, the broader

(continued on next page)

version, increased by £540 million (2¼ per cent). In the latest three banking months M1 has increased by an average of just over ½ per cent a month while the growth in M3 has averaged about 1¾ per cent per month. Bank lending in sterling to the private sector has continued to grow at a more moderate rate than earlier in the year, rising by £260 million in the month to mid-September. The Bank of England's minimum lending rate for last resort lending to the money market was set at 7¼ per cent as a result of the Treasury bill tender on October 13; it rose to 7½ per cent on October 27. The banks' combined reserve ratio fell from 14.9 per cent to 14.6 per cent in the month to mid-October.

Special deposits

A call for Special Deposits—1 per cent of eligible liabilities on November 15—from all banks (other than those in Northern Ireland) and from deposit-taking finance houses was announced by the Bank of England on November 9. The Deposits are to be made in two equal instalments on November 30 and December 14. This call—the first under the new monetary arrangements introduced last September—is intended to help maintain the progress which has been made in slowing down the growth of money and credit to rates which are consistent with the Government's intentions for the growth of the economy. In particular, it should prevent the heavy Government borrowing requirements expected during the remaining weeks of the year from leading to an undue expansion in the reserve base of the banks.

The United Kingdom official reserves fell by $230 million during October to stand at $5,859 million at the end of the month.

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

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- Catering trades for September

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in December

THIS notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in December. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method of release*	Source
December			
4 Mon.	UK Official Reserves (Nov.)	PN	Treasury
	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (Oct.)	PN	DTI
	Capital expenditure by the manufacturing distributive and service industries (3rd qtr.-prov.)	PN	DTI
	Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (3rd qtr.-prov.)	PN	DTI
	Retail trade (Oct.)	PN	DTI
	Capital issues and redemptions (Nov.)	PN	Bank of England
5 Tue.	Car and commercial vehicle production (Nov. prov.)	PN	DTI
	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (Nov.)	London Gazette	Treasury
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
6 Wed.	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets and reserve ratios (mid-Nov.)	PN	Bank of England
	Numbers of foreign visitors to Britain (Oct.)	PN	DTI
8 Fri.	UK Balance of Payments (3rd qtr.)	PN	CSO/Treasury
11 Mon.	Construction—output (3rd qtr.)	PN	D of Environment
	Turnover of the catering trades (Oct.)	PN	DTI
	UK banking statistics (3rd qtr.) (E)	Bulletin	Bank of England
	Money stock (3rd qtr.)	Bulletin	Bank of England
12 Tues.	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
13 Wed.	UK overseas trade (Nov.)	PN	DTI
	Wholesale price index numbers (Nov.)	PN	DTI
14 Thurs.	Turnover of the motor trades (Oct.)	PN	DTI
	Index of industrial production (Oct.)	PN	CSO
15 Fri.	Retail prices index (Nov.)	PN 19.30 hrs.	D of Employment
	Crude steel production (Nov.)	PN	BSC/BISPA
	Finished steel receipts, consumption and stock changes (3rd qtr.-prov.)	PN	DTI
	Quarterly analysis of bank advances (mid-Nov.)	PN	Bank of England
	Building Societies' receipts and loans (Nov.)	PN	BSA
18 Mon.	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-Nov.)	PN	Bank of England
19 Tue.	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
20 Wed.	National income and expenditure (3rd qtr.-prov.)	PN	CSO
	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end-Nov.)	PN	D of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (Oct.)	19.30 hrs.	D of Employment
21 Thurs.	Registered unemployed (Dec.-prov.)	PN	D of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (Dec.-prov.)	PN	D of Employment
	Car and commercial vehicle production (Nov.)	PN	DTI
22 Fri.	New vehicle registrations (Nov.)	PN	D of Environment
	Construction—new orders (Oct.)	PN	D of Environment
24 Sun.	National Savings monthly progress report (Nov.)	PN	National Savings Committee
28 Thurs.	Housing starts and completions (Nov.)	PN	D of Environment
	House improvement grants (Nov.)	PN	D of Environment
	Electricity generation (Nov.)	PN	DTI
29 Fri.	Bricks and cement production (Nov.)	PN	D of Environment
	Registered unemployed (final-Nov.)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Employment in production industries (Oct.)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (Oct.)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (Nov.)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Borrowing by local authorities (3rd qtr.)	PN	CSO
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI

* PN = Press Notice.

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Faster rise in both materials and output prices continued in October

CHART I
All Manufacturing Industry

THE provisional price index for home sales of manufactured products rose by ¾ per cent in October. This was the same as the average for the preceding two months. During the past three months the index has risen by 2¼ per cent, compared with 1½ per cent between April and July and ½ per cent between July and October of last year.

The provisional price index for basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose 2½ per cent in October, about half of which was due to a further sharp increase in wool prices. The index now shows the substantial increase of 6 per cent since June, when the floating of sterling began.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

The index for the textile industries rose 11 per cent in October. Indices for other sectors rose between ¼ per cent and 2 per cent.

Materials price increases since the floating of sterling have had a particularly strong impact on the index numbers for the timber industries (5½ per cent higher since June), the paper industries (4 per cent higher), the textile industries (20 per cent higher) and clothing and footwear (6½ per cent higher). These increases were substantially

Notes on Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices are published in the annual article. They were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of March 9, 1972.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. That is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, DTI, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3548 (Non-Engineering), and 3411 for all other information.

TABLE 1. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF MATERIALS PURCHASED

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1971		1972			1971	1972							
		3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr. p	Oct.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. p	Oct. p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	134.1	133.6	135.0	136.1	139.3	133.1	134.7	136.0	136.2	136.1	137.3	139.6	141.1	144.7
	Basic materials	132.5	132.0	133.6	134.0	137.8	131.4	133.2	133.9	134.1	134.0	135.4	138.1	139.8	143.9
	†Fuel	143.4	143.4	143.7	149.2	149.2	143.4	144.0	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2	150.0
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	137.9	136.2	137.1	139.3	143.3	136.3	138.1	139.6	139.1	139.0	140.9	143.2	145.9	150.1
	Basic materials other than fuel	136.6	134.5	135.6	137.0	142.0	134.6	136.7	137.4	136.8	136.7	139.0	141.9	145.1	150.2
	Materials and fuel purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	128.6	130.9	133.1	132.4	134.1	129.2	130.7	131.3	133.0	132.9	132.9	135.0	134.5	136.8
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	136.0	135.2	134.5	136.0	138.4	135.7	134.5	135.6	136.1	136.3	137.2	138.6	139.4	140.4
311 to 312	Steel industries	141.0	141.0	141.0	144.6	146.0	141.0	141.5	144.4	144.6	144.7	145.4	145.9	146.5	147.3
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	148.0	147.4	148.3	152.2	153.5	147.4	148.9	151.8	152.4	152.4	153.2	153.6	154.0	154.5
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	152.0	148.9	152.5	155.1	157.0	149.3	154.6	155.7	155.1	154.4	156.0	156.9	158.0	158.5
361	Electrical machinery industry	154.1	152.5	153.8	156.9	158.6	152.8	154.7	156.9	157.0	156.9	157.8	158.6	159.3	159.8
Order XIII	Textile industries	110.1	110.2	115.7	119.5	126.2	109.2	116.9	118.5	119.3	120.7	121.7	125.7	131.1	145.3
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	128.1	128.6	131.1	137.4	142.8	128.6	134.3	136.2	137.5	138.7	140.4	143.5	144.7	147.7
Order XVII	Timber industries	144.0	144.9	147.0	149.5 r	154.2	144.5	147.8	148.6	149.3	150.7 r	152.8 r	155.0	156.7	159.1
481 to 484	Paper industries	142.0	141.7	139.8	141.2	145.5	141.8	139.9	140.7	141.0	141.8	145.0	145.7	145.9	147.8
Order XX	Construction materials	144.3	144.9	146.5	149.3	152.8	144.7	147.2	148.3	149.4	150.3 r	151.4 r	153.4	154.0	155.5
Part of Order XX	House building materials	145.9	146.8	148.4	151.1 r	155.3	146.5	149.2	150.2	151.0	152.0 r	153.6 r	156.0	157.0	158.9

† Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials.

CHART 2
Manufacturing Industry (other than food,drink & tobacco)

CHART 3
Food Manufacturing Industries

more than in the preceding four months, except for clothing and footwear. Increases of about 3 per cent since June in the index numbers for the food, chemicals and electrical engineering sectors were also more than those which took place between February and June.

Output of broad sectors of industry: Home sales (Table 2)

Index numbers for sectors other than steel continued rising in October. Between July and October, index numbers for most sectors increased by more than during the preceding three months. In the three months up to July, increases had been below 2 per cent except in textiles, where the index rose 2½ per cent; in the three months to October, increases for most sectors lay in the 2½ per cent to 5 per cent range. The index for the steel industries, however, was unchanged during these three months and that for the engineering and allied industries rose 1½ per cent, a little less than between April and July.

TABLE 2. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF OUTPUT

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1971		1972			1971	1972							
		3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr. p	Oct.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. p	Oct. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products														
	Total sales	140.9	142.2	143.8	145.5	148.1	141.8	144.2	144.8	145.4	146.2	147.0 p	148.2 p	149.1	150.2
	Home sales	139.2	140.0	141.6	143.4	146.0	139.8	142.0	142.6	143.4	144.1	144.9	146.1	147.0	148.1
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:														
	Total sales	140.2	141.9	143.7	145.9	148.6	141.5	144.4	145.2	145.7	146.8	147.6 p	148.7 p	149.5	150.8
	Home sales	137.2	138.3	140.2	142.7	145.4	138.3	140.8	141.9	142.7	143.6	144.4	145.5	146.3	147.6
211 to 229	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry Products of the Food manufacturing industries:														
	Home sales	141.8	142.3	143.7	143.1	146.5	141.4	143.0	142.3	143.2	143.9	144.6	147.1	147.8	148.9
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries:														
	Total sales	124.4	124.9	127.3	128.0	129.8	124.4	127.6	127.6	128.2	128.1	128.9 p	130.0 p	130.5	131.9
	Home sales	121.5	122.2	124.0	125.1	126.8	122.1	124.4	125.1	125.3	125.1	125.9	127.0	127.5	128.9
311 and 312	Steel industries:														
	Total sales	142.7	143.1	143.0	148.1	147.8	143.1	144.0	148.5	148.0	147.8	147.8 p	147.8 p	147.8	147.8
	Home sales	143.8	143.7	143.9	150.4	150.7	143.7	144.0	150.1	150.5	150.6	150.7	150.7	150.7	150.7
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries:														
	Total sales	144.2	146.5	148.3	150.7	153.2	146.0	149.0	149.8	150.3	152.0	152.5 p	153.3 p	153.9	154.8
	Home sales	140.5	141.5	143.4	145.9	148.3	141.4	143.9	144.8	145.7	147.1	147.6	148.4	149.0	149.9
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering: Home sales	146.4	147.5	149.5	152.0	154.4	147.4	149.9	151.1	152.1	152.9	153.6	154.5	155.1	156.0
Order IX	Electrical engineering:														
	Home sales	136.0	136.5	138.3	139.9	141.1	136.5	138.9	139.4	139.8	140.5	140.7	141.1	141.6	142.3
Order XIII	Textile industries:														
	Total sales	123.5	124.0	125.7	128.8	132.2	124.0	127.2	128.0	129.3	129.2	130.5 p	131.8 p	134.3	137.8
	Home sales	122.4	123.0	124.9	128.0	131.6	122.8	126.2	127.0	127.9	128.9	130.2	131.5	133.0	136.5
Order XV	Clothing and footwear: Home sales	123.2	124.4	126.5	128.3	130.6	124.3	127.1	127.8	128.2	129.0	129.8	130.4	131.5	133.3
Order XVII	Timber industries: Home sales	145.0	147.1	149.9	151.9	155.5	146.5	150.6	151.4	151.8	152.6	153.6	156.1	156.9	160.6
481 to 484	Paper industries: Home sales	140.6	141.7	143.8	146.5	149.6	141.3	144.5	145.9	146.4	147.2	148.5	149.5	150.9	152.0
Order XX	New construction‡	142	146	149	155			149			155				

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter.

(continued on next page)

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 3(a) COMMODITIES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

1963=100

1968 SIC		1971 Oct.	1972 Apr.	Aug.	Sept. p	Oct. p
101	Coal	160.	172.3	168.1	168.1	172.4
102/1	Coated limestone road-stone	130.3	130.3	141.6	141.8	141.8
102/2	Slates	150.5	160.9	160.9	160.9	160.9
103/3	Sand and Gravel (ex-pit or works)	139.4	143.1	144.6	144.6	144.6
109/3	Salt	117.4	117.4	120.8	120.8	122.4
211	Flour	130.1	130.1	143.3	143.3	148.5
216	Sugar refined	112.6	113.3	111.9	106.5	106.3
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	148.9	154.4	155.4	155.7	156.4
231	Beer	153.8	159.3	163.0	163.8	163.8
240	Tobacco and cigarettes	139.9	139.9	139.9	141.7	142.0
262	Motor spirit. Two Star (including duty)	155.0	155.1	156.9	158.7	159.3
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	141.1	141.1	146.1	148.1	148.7
	Derv fuel (including duty)	149.9	150.0	152.0	152.8	153.2
263	Lubricating oil and greases	132.4	132.4	138.3	138.7	138.7
271	General chemicals	115.7	116.8	117.7	118.1	118.7
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	118.8	113.9	113.2	113.5	113.5
	Pharmaceutical preparations	102.9	105.3	108.8	108.9	109.3
273	Toilet preparations	145.7	153.7	156.0	156.4	157.8
274	Paint	126.1	131.3	137.2	137.7	138.0
275	Soap	146.0	150.9	154.5	156.7	157.6
	Soapless detergents	118.6	120.7	122.1	122.6	123.4
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	104.5	106.8	107.0	107.0	107.4
279/7	Photographic paper and films and photo chemical materials	131.1	133.3	138.0	138.3	138.3
311/2	Steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical sheets)	135.4	142.5	142.7	142.7	142.7
	Tinplate	143.2	149.9	150.1	150.1	150.1
	Other finished steels	143.9	150.0	150.2	150.2	150.3
	Heavy steel bars and sections	145.7	152.9	153.1	153.1	153.1
	Light re-rolled steel bars and sections	143.3	152.4	152.5	152.5	152.5
312	Steel tubes	158.4	166.7	168.7	168.7	169.0
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	148.4	154.5	157.4	157.7	157.8
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	141.3	146.9	150.5	150.5	150.5
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
	Rolled	148.9	148.9	157.9	157.9	157.9
	Extruded and drawn	152.0	152.0	162.2	162.2	162.2
	Castings	160.8	169.9	168.3	168.3	168.7
	Forgings	140.0	140.0	140.0	147.0	147.0
322	Brass ingot 65-35 B.S. 1400 B.3 delivered	189.9	199.3	197.6	203.9	203.2
331	Agricultural machinery	142.6	147.0	150.0	152.9	154.2
333	Pumps, valves compressors etc.	173.6	177.6	183.8	184.4	185.2
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	145.7	152.4	155.2	155.7	155.7
337/2	Cranes	135.7	139.8	143.5	144.4	145.4
339/6	Portable power tools	131.5	132.8	136.4	137.3	141.0
353/1	Dental goods	145.1	152.6	156.2	156.7	156.5
365/1	Gramophone records, etc.	114.2	118.2	119.4	127.2	130.2
368	Domestic electrical appliances	119.3	124.0	124.9	125.0	125.0
391	Tools and implements	152.3	158.2	159.8	166.0	171.7
392	Cutlery and tableware	144.5	153.7	155.8	156.2	157.2
	Knives, scissors, etc.	151.2	158.8	159.5	160.8	160.8
	Spoons and forks	170.9	185.1	187.8	187.8	189.0
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	182.6	188.5	191.0	192.4	193.5
399/7	Vats, tanks, cisterns and other industrial hollow-ware	147.7	152.8	154.4	154.4	154.4
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	119.8	120.5	121.0	121.0	121.0
411	Man-made fibres	92.4	92.6	94.2	94.1	94.1
412, 414/5 and 415	Man-made fibres yarns	118.2	122.9	127.5	127.8	128.2
412/1	Cotton and cotton mixture yarns	160.4	167.3	169.6	169.3	..
413/1	Cotton cloth	156.1	160.5	166.6	167.3	..
413/5	Man-made fibres fabrics	121.1	123.2	127.4	127.6	..
413/6	Linen	148.0	150.3	160.8	162.2	164.3
414/1	Wool tops	70.6	94.6	113.7	123.1	156.0
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	99.6	115.0	127.7	133.9	146.2
415/1	Jute yarns	175.4	192.4	192.5	192.5	195.5
416	Rope, twine and net	113.9	115.8	118.2	118.2	118.3
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	101.2	103.6	105.3	106.4	107.6
419	Carpets and rugs	126.6	130.7	135.7	137.7	137.8
422/2	Canvas goods and sacks	131.0	143.2	154.1	154.1	154.1
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	131.4	133.8	133.8	133.8	135.7
431/1	Leather for footwear	138.1	178.4	206.2	207.5	..
432/1	Travel goods	136.7	140.8	145.9	145.9	148.5
441-449	Made-up clothing	123.8	127.0	128.6	129.9	130.3
441	Weatherproof outerwear	114.0	115.0	115.8	116.8	116.8
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	129.0	131.8	132.5	134.8	135.1
443	Women's and young girls' tailored outerwear	123.9	126.7	129.1	129.1	129.2
445/1	Women's and girls' light outerwear	119.4	123.8	125.2	125.8	125.9
450	Footwear	125.0	129.2	134.3	135.4	137.5
461/1	Refractory goods, including bricks	140.8	141.0	146.1	146.8	146.8
461/2	Non-refractory goods including bricks	139.4	146.2	155.3	156.1	156.9
	Engineering bricks—*delivered*	151.8	169.4	179.5	180.3	184.7
	Common Building bricks (Fletton) *delivered*	156.4	156.4	167.2	169.4	169.4
	Common Building bricks (Non-Fletton) *ex-works*	150.5	165.1	177.1	178.1	178.6
462/3	Domestic china and earthenware	164.6	166.3	175.6	175.6	175.6
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silver glass)	132.6	135.1	143.0	144.3	144.3
	Other glass products (except containers)	140.4	143.9	144.7	145.7	146.1
463/2	Glass containers	143.1	142.8	140.3	140.4	144.5
464	Cement, delivered	163.3	163.3	163.3	163.3	163.3
469/1	Abrasive paper and cloth	140.9	147.9	147.9	147.9	150.0
469/2	Precast concrete products	131.4	131.8	136.0	136.0	136.0
471/1	Home-grown hardwood, sawn	133.2	137.2	140.6	144.7	145.4
471/2	Building joinery	162.7	165.2	173.6	173.7	182.7
472	Domestic furniture	140.9	147.2	151.3	152.5	153.9
473	Bedding, etc.	149.8	154.3	157.1	159.0	159.0
481	Paper and board	136.8	141.1	142.0	144.1	144.4
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	151.5	154.3	159.7	159.9	161.0
482/2	Packaging products of paper etc.	135.7	141.8	149.2	152.8	153.7
	Paper bags	137.5	144.3	150.3	154.7	156.9
483	Manufactured stationery	147.7	153.7	157.2	160.2	160.7
484/1	Wallpaper	157.9	173.3	173.3	173.7	173.7
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	136.2	138.4	140.3	140.8	140.8
491/2	Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	140.8	144.0	146.6	146.7	148.7
492	Linoleum and felt base	153.0	153.0	156.1	157.2	157.2
493	Brushes and brooms	132.4	144.3	146.8	147.0	147.2
494/1	Toys and games	144.4	155.3	156.6	156.9	157.0
494/2	Perambulators, etc.	142.2	146.3	147.9	147.9	147.9
494/3	Sports equipment	122.3	127.2	132.1	132.1	
495/1	Pens and pencils	130.8	133.6	137.2	137.2	137.2
495/2	Other stationers' goods	134.4	137.8	141.7	141.7	141.7
496/2	Plastics products (other than components and accessories)	105.4	107.0	107.1	107.2	108.2

TABLE 3(b) COMMODITIES WHOLLY OR MAINLY IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM 1963 = 100

	1971	1972			
	Oct.	Apr.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Hides and skins	147.1	212.9	269.0	286.2	311.6
Imported	153.0	194.1	238.6	254.8	286.4
Native	139.0	238.5	310.6	328.9	345.9
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	144.4	144.4	123.5	123.5	125.8
Copper, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	181.3	188.2	185.1	188.2	185.8
Lead, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	147.1	193.5	194.5	198.4	198.4
Nickel refined delivered§	187.1	178.5	190.2	216.7 r	219.5
Tin, ingot, min. 99.75%†	156.4	167.2	171.0	173.9	175.4
Zinc, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	178.9	199.5	196.1	198.3	200.6
Oils, resins and gums:					
Palm, oil, crude ex-refinery in bulk	136.5	115.3	119.4	122.1	123.8
Whale oil, crude	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9
Natural rubber	67.4	67.4	71.9	73.4	83.1 p
Sulphur, crude, cif (for acid) making	112.7	105.0	111.1	111.1	111.1

	1971	1972			
	Oct.	Apr.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	125.9	124.5	117.1	114.1	119.7
Jute, raw, BWC grades, cif Dundee	166.4	173.7	161.2	161.4	161.4
Jute, raw, BWB grade, cif Dundee	152.4	161.1	147.4	148.2	148.2
Silk, raw, delivered mill	151.9	159.2	182.5	190.9	195.7
Sisal, East Africa, No. 3L grade, cif London	—	56.8	70.8	70.8	70.8
Wool, raw	67.9	89.6	112.1	128.9 p	164.4 p
Crossbred, medium and coarse, cif UK	64.5	90.2	113.6	139.8	161.5 p
Crossbred, fine, cif UK	67.3	89.6	113.9	135.8	177.3 p
Merino, cif UK	72.3	91.8	117.4	131.4	181.1 p
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-(yard or wharf)	149.9	159.3	170.0	173.5 p	179.4 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	149.3	158.4	162.5 p	164.0 p	165.5 p
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)‡	145.1	148.1	158.4	161.0 p	162.1 p
Woodpulp, imported	148.6	141.1	150.5	150.4	153.5

† LME settlement price. § Producers' price. ‡ Revised index number June 1972 = 151.3, July = 154.4.

Customs notices of interest to exporters

THE following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7HE.

General Notice

49 Temporary importations: international co-operation.

77E Purchase tax—exports.

77X Purchase tax—retail export schemes.

104 Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.

112 Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.

112A Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.

118 Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom: admission without payment of Customs duty and purchase tax.

206 Export trade reliefs: temporary importation for process or repair.

207 Reimported goods: relief from Customs duty and purchase tax.

210 Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.

215 Relief from Customs duty and purchase tax on importations of goods intended for export which are not otherwise eligible for relief.

275 Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.

290 Export of personal and household effects.

300 Export reliefs scheduling scheme.

300A Export reliefs scheduling scheme, supplementary particulars.

467 The New Customs Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification.

Exchange Control

Notice to Exporters. Issue dated September 1970. (Issued by HM Treasury—also obtained from any bank.)

Drawback

7 Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.

77M British-made cars and motorcycles; tax free sales to tourists, etc.

132 Sugar: all matters relating to the importation, warehousing and export of sugar and sugar goods, and to the use of surcharge-free sugar for certain purposes.

172 Hydrocarbon oils: drawback of duty.

218 The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed on goods which are exported in the same state as they were in when imported.

219 The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed upon the exportation of goods produced or manufactured in this country from imported materials.

224 The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.

291 Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.

372 Notice to exporters and other traders regarding goods exported, shipped as stores or deposited in bonded warehouse on drawback; authorisation of signatories to drawback claims.

430 Tables of rates of sugar surcharge, distribution payments and corresponding repayments.

430A Table of rates of sugar surcharge and distribution payment on imported invert sugar and other imported goods containing sugar and repayment rates of exported invert sugar and exported beer.

Wholesale houses' sales

SALES by wholesale textile houses in September showed an increase of 6 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 14 per cent in July and 4 per cent in August.

The value of stocks at the end of September was 4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. TOTAL SALES AND STOCKS

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	–3	..	..
1967	104	–5	..	..
1968	108	4	..	..
1969	103	–5	..	..
1970	107	4	..	..
1971	115	8	..	..
1970 4th quarter	135	8	143	–3
1971 1st quarter	100	10	147	–8
2nd quarter	106	10	135	–4
3rd quarter	115	9	148	1
4th quarter	140	4	152	6
1972 1st quarter	102	2	164	11
2nd quarter	111	4	146	8
3rd quarter	123	7	154	4
1971 September	145	8	148	1
October	155	1	138	7
November	131	6	155	10
December	135	7	152	6
1972 January	72	9	152	19
February	103	5	160	16
March	130	–3	164	11
April	121	6	147	8
May	105	4	151	10
June	106	3	146	8
July	102	14	150	10
August	114	4	150	6
September	154	6	154	4

TABLE 2. ANALYSIS BY DEPARTMENT

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks(‡)
	September 1972	January-September 1972	September 1972
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	19	– 2	35
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	6	– 9	–17
Women's underwear	10	—	– 5
Women's hose and children's socks	–12	–18	–27
Women's millinery	23	24	– 2
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	19	24	34
Children's wear	1	– 5	22
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	–22	–13	30
Gloves	–16	– 9	–21
Piece-goods and nets	–18	–16	–19
Household textiles	– 1	3	–20
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	14	14	12
Boots and shoes	3	2	– 1
Total†	6	5	4

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

Note

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (Tel. 01-580 2902).

Hosiery and other knitted goods—index of production

IN the third quarter of 1972 the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods, seasonally adjusted (including knitted fabrics) was provisionally estimated to have been 2 per cent more than in the second quarter of 1972 and 9 per cent more than in the third quarter of 1971.

Excluding warp knitting, the volume of production (not seasonally adjusted) was provisionally estimated to have been 10 per cent more than in the third quarter of 1971.

The seasonally adjusted figures for 1972 are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1971 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1972 have been incorporated. The actual figures allow for differences in the lengths of calendar months, but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. A short note on the construction of the index was given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated May 27, 1970 (page 1455).

1963 = 100

	Including warp knitting		Excluding warp knitting
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual
1964	109		
1965	114		
1966	114		
1967	114		
1968	132		
1969	147		140
1970	149		144
1971	147		140
1969 1st quarter	133	143	124
2nd quarter	145	153	138
3rd quarter	143	144	136
4th quarter	166	147	161
1970 1st quarter	138	153	133
2nd quarter	143	146	138
3rd quarter	144	146	140
4th quarter	170	151	164
1971 1st quarter	133	145	123
2nd quarter	145	149	138
3rd quarter	145	149	140
4th quarter	165	146	159
1972 1st quarter	134	145	127
2nd quarter	155	159	149
3rd quarter p	158	162	154
1971 April	136	146	130
May	149	159	142
June	150	142	143
July	139	156	133
August	132	144	129
September	163	146	158
October	176	145	168
November	175	144	170
December	144	148	140
1972 January	126	151	118
February	126	131	121
March	148	154	142
April	145	155	138
May	156	166	149
June	164	155	159
July p	145	164	141
August p	144	158	142
September p	183	165	179

Electronic capital equipment in the second quarter of 1972

Summary

OUTPUT of electronic capital equipment increased in the second quarter of 1972 after falling in the first, reflecting a sharp recovery in deliveries of computers to home and export markets. Total deliveries for the first half of 1972, however, had not fully regained the level reached in the first half of 1971, but orders on hand have continued to increase.

Output

According to provisional figures issued by the Department of Trade and Industry, output of electronic capital equipment in the second quarter of 1972 in terms of current prices was higher than that of both the first quarter of 1972 and the second quarter of 1971. Deliveries of equipment together with research and development work in the second quarter of 1972 amounted to £171 million 6 per cent higher than the first quarter figure of £162 million, and 2 per cent above the total of £168 million for the second quarter of the previous year.

This outturn, however, which resulted from a better performance in the computer sector, did not fully offset the decline in the first quarter of this year, and a detailed comparison of the first half of each of the last three years gives a better perspective.

The above analysis shows that total output of the capital sector of the electronics industry has not changed very much in the last two or three years. There has certainly not been the growth which characterised the years prior to 1970, although within the total there have been some more marked but broadly offsetting changes.

Detailed figures of total deliveries and exports are given in the attached table. They show the extent of the rebound from the low total of the first quarter of 1972, with the improvement almost entirely confined to computers, while other deliveries have tended to ease back.

Exports

The performance of the capital sector has always been heavily dependent upon deliveries for export. In the second quarter of 1972 the latter accounted for 36 per cent of total deliveries, slightly higher than in the first quarter. This partly reflected the recovery in exports of computers, which had been foreseen, and may be expected to continue.

Orders on hand

There was again a large increase in the level of orders on hand, at the end of the second quarter, with both home and export order books continuing to grow.

TOTAL OUTPUT OF ELECTRONIC CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

£ million, current prices

	1st half			Change 1971 on 1970		1972 on 1971	
	1970	1971	1972	£m	%	£m	%
Computers	94.6	100.1	87.2	+ 5.5	+ 6	−12.9	−13
Control equipment	35.3	43.7	43.6	+ 8.4	+24	− 0.1	—
Measuring instruments	23.5	22.7	24.0	− 0.8	− 3	+ 1.3	+ 6
Nucleonic instruments	2.6	3.5	4.7	+ 0.9	+35	+ 1.2	+34
Broadcasting equipment	6.5	5.2	5.4	− 1.3	−20	+ 0.2	+ 4
Radar	31.8	39.2	32.1	+ 7.4	+23	− 7.1	−18
Navigational aid equipment	25.6	22.4	22.8	− 3.2	−12	+ 0.4	+ 2
Radio communication equipment	40.2	33.6	38.5	− 6.6	−16	+ 4.9	+15
Other goods	26.4	26.0	25.1	− 0.4	− 1	− 0.9	− 3
Other work	16.8	24.1	24.8	+ 7.3	+43	+ 0.7	+ 3
Total deliveries	303.3	320.6	308.2	+17.3	+ 6	−12.4	− 4
Research and development	25.1	22.0	25.2	− 3.1	−12	+ 3.2	+15
Total output	328.5	342.6	333.4	+14.1	+ 4	− 9.2	− 3

ORDERS ON HAND FOR ELECTRONIC CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

£ million, current prices

	Home	Export	Total
December 31, 1967	319	157	476
December 31, 1968	360	176	536
December 31, 1969	394	225	619
December 31, 1970	380	201	581
December 31, 1971	371	227	598
March 31, 1971	393	200	593
June 30, 1971	374	198	572
September 30, 1971	364	242	606
December 31, 1971	371	227	598
March 31, 1972	393	255	648
June 30, 1972	454	277	731

All these figures include orders for computers which, at June 30, 1972, amounted to £275 million, of which £116 million were for the home market and £159 million for export.

Employment

At the end of the second quarter of 1972 the total number of those employed in the capital sector amounted to 146,000 of whom 46,000 were in the computer industry.

ELECTRONIC CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Deliveries R & D and other work

£ million, current prices

	1969		1970		1971 p		1971 3rd quarter p		1971 4th quarter p		1972 1st quarter p		1972 2nd quarter p	
	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export
1. Electronic computers and related equipment (a)	141.8	59.3	209.2	90.7	193.4	89.6	48.3	22.9	45.0	25.2	34.4	14.9	52.8	23.0
2. Industrial electronic control equipment	64.3	16.0	76.8	19.7	89.0	20.6	22.5	5.1	22.9	6.1	22.3	5.3	21.3	5.1
3. Electronic measuring and testing equipment	41.3	19.4	47.3	21.7	49.2	23.2	13.8	7.5	12.6	5.9	12.1	5.7	11.9	5.7
4. Nucleonic instruments and controls	5.0	1.3	5.2	1.4	7.8	3.2	1.8	0.8	2.5	1.1	2.7	1.2	2.0	0'8
5. Public broadcasting and ancillary equipment	17.1	7.4	12.2	6.7	10.6	5.8	2.7	1.1	2.6	1.8	3.0	1.7	2.4	1.3
6. Radar	44.9	26.3	63.3	32.2	66.2	27.6	12.4	4.3	14.6	6.6	16.8	6.6	15.3	6.8
7. Electronic navigational aid equipment	49.1	18.5	52.1	20.7	45.8	16.1	11.8	3.8	11.6	3.5	11.5	4.1	11.3	4.1
8. Radio communication equipment	57.9	26.4	73.5	40.3	68.0	26.9	15.5	6.2	18.9	7.2	20.6	7.9	17.9	5.5
9. Other electronic capital goods	38.5	11.9	49.3	16.2	51.7	16.3	13.8	3.7	11.9	3.8	13.6	3.4	11.5	3.7
10. Other work	30.2	3.8	34.5	2.6	47.8	4.8	12.0	1.2	11.6	1.6	11.9	1.7	12.9	1.6
Total deliveries	490.2	190.3	623.5	252.4	629.4	234.2	154.6	56.5	154.3	62.9	148.9	52.5	159.3	57.6
11. Research and development	45.2	3.4	48.7	2.3	46.4	1.9	11.9	0.5	12.5	0.8	13.3	0.8	11.9	0.6
Total output	535.3	193.6	672.2	254.7	675.8	236.1	166.5	57.0	166.8	63.7	162.2	53.4	171.2	58.2
12. Sales to other UK electronics manufacturers	10.6	—	19.8	—	20.8	—	5.3	—	4.9	—	4.7	—	4.6	—

(a) Manufacturers' deliveries of British made equipment only (ie excludes factored goods).

Notes: 1. Items 2, 3, 4 above are derived from the Electronic Capital Equipment inquiry plus estimates in respect of firms formerly responding to the Scientific and Industrial Instruments and Apparatus inquiry.
2. Item 10 covers the installation and field maintenance of capital equipment.
3. Item 11 refers only to contract R & D. It does not include 'in-house' R & D for firms' own products.
4. Item 12 is already included as part of the output of these other manufacturers in Total output.
p Provisional.

ECGD general purpose lines of credit

THE table below gives lines of credit guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department under which there is capacity for further export business to be financed out of the credit. The date given is generally that of the first public announcement; working details are often finalised some time later.

Recipient	UK bank	Date announced	Purpose	Loan value £m	Minimum single contract value £000	Final date for entering into contracts
Brazil	Hambros	12.3.71	Marine equipment	10	5	June 12, 1973
Brazil	Barings	30.11.71	Electrical plant and equipment for the Marimbondo hydro-electric project	5	$200,000 (sterling equivalent)	August 31, 1975
Bulgaria	National Westminster	5.10.72	Capital goods and metal semi-manufactures	5	5	December 31, 1973
Cuba	National Westminster	15.2.72	Miscellaneous capital equipment and associated services	3	10	February 28, 1973
Denmark	Midland	30.5.72	Capital goods and associated services	1	10	May 26, 1973
Finland	Hambros	15.6.72	Machinery, equipment, and associated services for heavy engineering industry (Rauma-Repola Oy)	0.4	25	December 14, 1973
France	Midland	16.10.72	Industrial plant and equipment and similar capital goods	5	10	October 16, 1973
Hungary	Morgan Grenfell	22.12.71	Capital and semi-capital goods and breeding cattle	6	10	December 31, 1972
Iran	Midland and Morgan Grenfell	4.6.70	Capital and semi-capital goods	25	10	December 31, 1972
Israel	Warburgs	31.1.72	Capital goods and associated services	3	20	July 31, 1973
Israel	Rothschilds	31.7.72	Capital goods and associated services	1	10	July 31, 1973
Israel	Charterhouse Japhet	15.8.72	Capital goods and associated services	3	10	August 15, 1974
Mexico	Barings	9.10.69	Capital and semi-capital goods	2	20	April 6, 1974
Poland	National Westminster	6.3.72	Capital and semi-capital goods and associated services	15	50	March 31, 1973
Portugal	Rothschilds	28.9.70	Capital goods and associated services	5	50	December 31, 1972
Romania	National Westminster	26.6.72	Capital and semi-capital goods and associated services	3-5	5	June 23, 1974
South Africa	Hill Samuel	28.9.70	Capital goods and associated services for the Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM)	5	50	December 13, 1972
South Africa	Schroder Wagg	30.9.70	Capital and semi-capital goods and associated services	25	10	October 31, 1973
South Africa	Schroder Wagg	25.6.70	Capital equipment and associated services for the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (ISCOR)	75	50	June 30, 1973
South Africa	Hill Samuel	10.8.72	Telecommunication equipment for the South African Post Office	20	—	March 31, 1975
South Korea	Lloyds	30.6.70	Capital and semi-capital goods and associated services	6	25	December 31, 1972
Yugoslavia	Barclays	25.3.71	Capital goods and associated services	10	10	December 31, 1972
Zambia	Standard Bank Finance & Development Corporation Ltd.	8.8.72	Capital goods for development of mining industry (Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd.)	3.2	40	March 31, 1973

Requests for further information on any of these lines of credit should be made to the bank concerned or to Mr. E. J. Crumplin, Export Credits Guarantee Department, PO Box 272, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 7366).

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, November 17, 1972. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Review No. 3—26th year	BR/E 36473/19/11/77	10	November 15	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
The Triple Echo	BR/E 36476/19/11/77	93	November 16	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Senta Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2267	BR/E 36233/19/11/77	7	November 17	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2267A	BR/E 36234/19/11/77	7	November 17	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Valley of the Fangs	F 36468	93	November 14	Lemar Management Ltd.	Shaw Brothers Ltd., Hong Kong
Festival of Hong Kong	F 36469	13	November 14	Lemar Management Ltd.	Hong Kong Government Information Service, Hong Kong
King Boxer	F 36470	111	November 14	Lemar Management Ltd.	Shaw Brothers Ltd., Hong Kong
Hammersmith Is Out	F 36471	109	November 14	Cinerama Releasing (UK) Ltd.	J. Cornelius Crean Productions Inc.
The Magnificent Seven Ride	F 36472	99	November 14	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Mirisch Productions Inc.
Alexandre	F 36474	96	November 15	Curzon Film Distributors Ltd.	Productions de la Gueville, Paris
Heads I Kill You—Tails You're Dead	F 36475	79	November 15	Miracle Films Ltd.	Regal Films, Rome
Images	F 36477	101	November 16	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Lions Gate Film Productions Inc.

Amendment to the Register:
The playing time of the film 'The Baby Maker' (F 35446) registered on April 20, 1971, has been amended to 90 minutes and the name of renter distributing the film in Great Britain to Cinerama Releasing (UK) Ltd.

General index of retail prices

THE official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices was 168.7 on October 17, 1972. This compares with 166.4 on September 19 and with 100 at the base date which was January 16, 1962.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher rents for local authority dwellings, increases (largely seasonal) in the prices of household coal and coke and higher prices on charges for many other goods and services. There were seasonal falls in the average prices of most fresh vegetables.

New companies registered in Northern Ireland

DURING October 1972, 77 private companies with a total nominal capital of £336,100 were incorporated in Northern Ireland. During the period January 1 to October 31, 1972, 600 companies with a total nominal capital of just over £2,681,000 were incorporated. This compares with 311 companies with a total nominal capital of just over £2,577,000 for the same period of 1971.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	March 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Sept 21 1972
Balance of payments:	
quarterly figures (Q)	Sept 21 1972
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Oct 5 1972
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Feb 10 1972
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	Oct 5 1972
Catering trades turnover (M)	Nov 16 1972
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Sept 14 1972
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov 16 1972
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	Oct 19 1972
N. Ireland (M)	This Week
Computers, UK market (Q)	Nov 16 1972
Construction work overseas (A)	Nov 16 1972
ECGD business (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	This week
Engineering industries, sales and orders (M)	Oct 26 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Nov 16 1972
cinema admissions and takings (M)	Nov 16 1972
overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 20 1972
registration of films (A)	Feb 3 1972
trends in film going (A)	Aug 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	July 20 1972
household consumption (Q)	Nov 2 1972
Footwear industry	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	Nov 16 1972
Foreign exchange:	
official reserves	Nov 9 1972
Foreign trade	
EFTA (Q)	March 23 1972
industrial countries production and trade (Q)	This week
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept 30 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	Nov 16 1972
Hire-purchase business (M)	Nov 9 1972
Industrial development certificates:	
approvals (Q)	April 27 1972
refusals (A)	July 15 1971
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	Nov 16 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	Nov 2 1972
Wales index (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Insurance companies, investments and assets (A)	Aug 10 1972
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept 23 1970
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Oct 19 1972
investment and earnings overseas (A)	March 23 1972
Machine tools, deliveries and orders (Q)	Aug 31 1972
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	Nov 16 1972
production (M)	Nov 16 1972
production, quarterly analysis (Q)	Nov 16 1972
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Nov 2 1972
estimated figures	Nov 16 1972
motor trades turnover (M)	Nov 16 1972
Office development permits (Q)	Sept 7 1972
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	April 13 1972
ECGD business (Q)	Sept 28 1972
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	Nov 16 1972
value (M)	This week
value, analysis of trends (Q)	Sept 7 1972
Pension funds, investments and assets (A)	Aug 10 1972
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	Nov 9 1972
sales, N. Ireland (M)	Nov 2 1972
stocks (M)	Nov 16 1972
Royalties, overseas transactions (A)	March 30 1972
Shipping, nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Nov 2 1972
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	Nov 16 1972
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	Oct 5 1972
retail (M)	Nov 9 1972
Television, overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug 5 1971
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	Oct 26 1972
cotton industry production (M)	Nov 2 1972
hosiery production (M)	This week
made-up clothing, orders and deliveries (M)	Nov 2 1972
orders and deliveries (M)	Nov 2 1972
wholesale houses' sales (M)	This week
wool exports (Q)	Sept 7 1972
wool output (M)	Nov 2 1972
Tourism:	
international (A)	Oct 28 1971
UK tourist traffic (M)	This week
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	March 9 1972
index numbers (M)	This week

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Oct 5 1972
Business Monitor titles	Sept 21 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
ECGD local offices	Oct 5 1972
Guide to DTI	Aug 31 1972
Official Receivers' offices	May 20 1970
Programme of trade promotions	Oct 19 1972
Release dates of economic statistics	This week

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

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Orders for advertisements should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN
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Reprints of *Trade and Industry* articles should be ordered within one week of publication from: Director of Publications (P1), HMSO, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. Reprints cost £3 for 250 copies of a page or part-page, plus 25p for each additional 125 copies; carriage extra.

GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

November 28, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon.

Auctioneers: Midland Marts Ltd., (Dept. L) Market Square, Bicester Oxon. (Tel: 08692-2073)

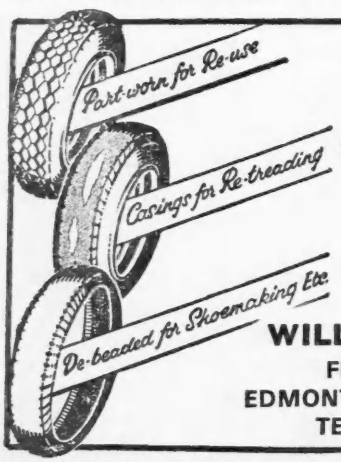
Clothing and Textiles; Jersey pullovers; battledress trousers and blouses; Kapok coats; greatcoats; Khaki service dress trousers; Commando boots; scrap hessian; clotton cloth; shirts; vests; mixed rags. etc; bivouac tents; furniture; chairs; tables; wardrobes; kitchen equipment; tyres; Vehicles and Machines; Land Rover; Bedford ambulance; fork lift trucks; BTC flat top 4 wheel trailer; 4 wheeled Brockhouse Cabin Trailer; platform truck; platform stacker; cranes; platform weighing machines; pallet transporters; Coventry climax portable fire pumps; bench drilling machines; pedestal drilling machine; bench milling machines; Universal milling machine; circular saw benches; Universal woodworking machines; 200 ton hydraulic press; sanding machine; chain mortising machine; power hacksaw etc; 5 ton ratchet jacks; Electrical equipment: micrometers; oscilloscopes; oscillographs; transformers; generators; receivers; power transformers etc; tape recorder; telephone cable; electric hand lamps; solid fuel ovens; stirrup pumps and a large quantity of miscellaneous items.

December 7, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Golden Lion Hotel, Stirling

Auctioneers: Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow G31 1AW (Tel: 041-554-2447)

Textiles; Footwear; Greatcoats; Canvas Sheeting and Tentage; Blankets; Pillow slips; Towels; Jerseys; Arctic and Foulweather Coats and Trousers; shorts; String vests; Blue serge Trousers and Blouses; White paper collars; Leather Knee boots; Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Plant and Equipment; Ferrous and Non-Ferrous metal and scrap; MT Tyres, Spares; Plant and Equipment; Paints and Oils; Stacking chairs; Photographic materials; Batteries; Wireless equipment; Ball and Roller Bearing; Outboard motors; Welding set; Carpets and Rugs; Fork lift trucks; Mobile crane; Land Rover station wagons; Electric tractor; Commer Van and other miscellaneous stores.



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December 13, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot, Branston, Burton upon Trent

Auctioneers: Arnold & Son (Dept. L), 'Modwena', 13 Market Place, Burton upon Trent, Staffs DE14 1HD (Tel: 0283 64657)

Machine tools including bench, pillar and horizontal drilling machines, power hacksaws; capstan and centre lathes; hydraulic press 6000lb; grinder and sharpening machines; electrical equipment; scrap metal; wooden boxes; aircraft spares; various items of clothing; furniture and kitchen equipment; high pressure steam cleaners; vehicle tyres; black PVC sheets; stirrup pumps; ground sheets; compressors; testing trolleys; quantity of 4.00 × 8 wheels with tyres; charging and portable generator sets; Ford and Rolls Royce petrol engines; scrap textiles and nylon; de-icing units; canvas covers; PVC waterproof coats etc.

December 20, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The County Hall, Botchergate, Carlisle

Auctioneers: Harrison & Hetherington Ltd. (Dept. L), Botchergate, Carlisle CA1 1SE (Tel: 26292/3/4)

Machine tools including folding, grinding and grading machines; sanders, pneumatic drills etc; furniture and kitchen equipment; wooden and metal boxes; a quantity of mini buses, Morris Mini and Minor Saloons; ambulance; fork lift trucks; dumpers; sledge hammers, shovels, spades; hand tools; electrical equipment including oscilloscopes, oscillators, capacitors, transformers, connectors, switches, terminals, valves, plugs: instruments including clinometers, calipers; cameras, stop watches, clocks, binoculars, flash guns; clothing; boots, shoes; etc.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

Sales by Tender Machine Tools

Herbert Vertical 6 Auto; Herbert No 4 Programauto; Bullard Man-Au-Trol Borer; Graffenstaden Radial Drill; Abwood Electrolytic Surface Grinder; Lodge and Shipley 'T' Lathes; Molins TSM-LA Milling Machine (N-C 0028); Cambridge Electron Beam Welder; plus miscellaneous machine tools. Location: Aston Down, Glos.; Stevenage, Herts; Waltham Abbey, Essex. Permission to view only on presentation of a tender form available from: Ministry of Defence, Sales Supply 6aiv, Room 419, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. 12th December 1972.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

December 5, 1972

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel. 01-903 2508)

Auctioneers: Messrs Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET. (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture; engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment etc.
Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.

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These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

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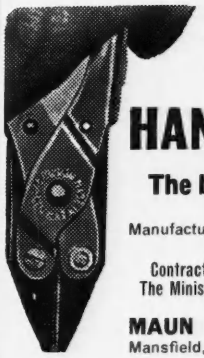

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ANNOUNCEMENT TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

The independent Review Board for Government Contracts is now embarking on, in accordance with the agreement between the Government and the Confederation of British Industry, a comprehensive General Review of the profit formula used for non-competitive Government contracts.

The Board will take into consideration any written representations which are made to it before 31st January, 1973 by companies involved in non-competitive Government contracts or trade associations representing such companies.

Issued by: **Binder, Hamlyn & Co.,**
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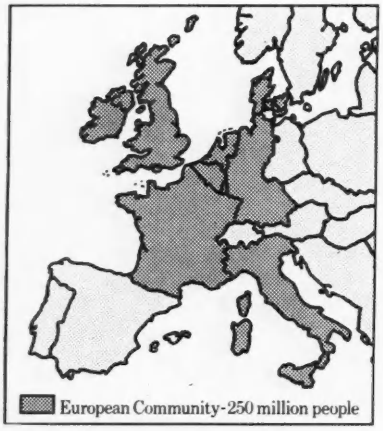


If you have managerial responsibility in industry, commerce, banking, transport or local government —

If you are a farmer or trade union representative —

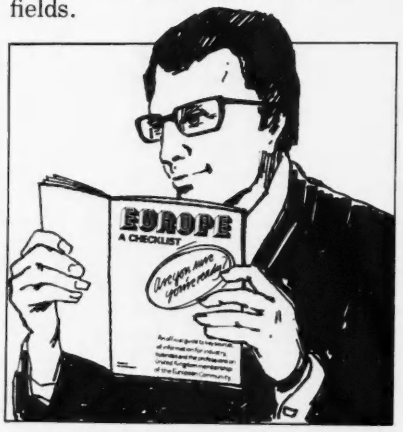
If you are a lawyer or are engaged in one of the other professions directly and immediately affected —

YOU will want to ensure that you are fully informed about Community policies, practices and law – and the transitional arrangements for our entry – which are likely to affect your work in the future.

YOU will also want to be well prepared for the new opportunities – and the new challenges – which Community membership will bring.

If you have a close interest in the wider professional, environmental, educational or cultural aspects of life within the Community —

YOU, too, will want to know what is going on in these fields.



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